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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. **TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.**

VOLUME VI. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1875. NUMBER 38.

The North Carolinian POWER JOB PRINTING Establishment

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing a first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, VISITING CARDS, BUSINESS CARDS, BALL CARDS, POSTERS, HANDBILLS, PROGRAMMES, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS, BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CARDS AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, &c.,

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JAMES L. BALL, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office, east side Road Street, three doors from Main.

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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

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Mayor—Wm. A. Harney.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, Luther C. Dashiell, Henry M. Fearing, Geo. W. Bell and M. B. Culpepper.
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MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Price.
Clerk Superior Court—Miles Commander.
Treasurer—Thomas Mendes.
Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.
Surveyor—Kader Perry.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, George W. Brothers, A. D. Stafford, Emanuel Davis and B. B. Johnson.
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Representative—W. J. Munden.

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Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Pitt and Pamlico

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Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.
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C. C. & W. F. POOL,

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Of the best mechanics in each of the departments, and giving my own particular attention to all work done at my shop, I feel safe in saying that my work will compare favorably with that of any of the large cities. All I ask is an examination of my work to convince those in want of any kind of a

VEHICLE

that this is the place to buy them.

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January 1st, 1875.

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This elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

JOHN DETRICK,

Of Norfolk, who proposes to keep a first-class

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He invites a call from every one.

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All Staples connected with a first class Drug Business will always be found on hand.

☞ Prescriptions accurately compounded.

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AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his old friend and the public generally that he is still at the "old stand" and continues to keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms. Remember the place—on

ROAD STREET,

Near the Canal Bridge.

C. B. BROTHERS.

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Livery Stables

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

I would announce to my friends and the public that I am still at the old place on

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A few doors west of Road, and keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons promptly accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms.

ARTHUR L. JONES.

TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he continues at the old stand on

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And keeps on hand a good assortment of

GUNS,

Rifles, Pistols, Sporting Apparatus,

And also a fine selection of

CUTLERY.

He may at all times be found either in his Store prepared to accommodate customers with New Goods, or in his shop adjoining, willing and happy to repair any article in his line of business.

GEO. W. BELL.

A Discontented Poet.

Man's a fool!
When it's hot he wants it cool;
When it's cold he wants it hot—
Never contented with his lot.

When it's dry
He for showers is heard to sigh;
When—to meet his wish—it rains,
Of the wet the fool complains.

Hot or cold, dry or wet,
Nothing suits that he can get;
I consider, as a rule,
Man's a fool.

THE OCEAN DEPTHS.

I am a diver—a diver from choice—and I am proud of my profession. Where is such courage required as is needed here? It is nothing to be a soldier; a diver, however—but I forbear. I will tell my story, and leave others to judge concerning it.

An appalling shipwreck occurred, not long ago, upon the wildest part of the coast of Newfoundland. The tidings of this calamity reached the ears of thousands; but, amid the crowd of accidents which followed in quick succession, it was soon forgotten. Not by us, however. We found that the vessel had sunk upon a spot where the water's depth was by no means great and that a daring man might easily reach her.

She was a steamer called the Marmion, and had been seen going suddenly down, without an instant's warning, by some fishermen near by. She had, undoubtedly, struck a hidden rock, and had thus been, in one moment, destroyed.

I spoke to my associates of the plan, and they approved it. No time was lost in making the necessary preparations, and a short time beheld us embarked in our small schooner for the sunken ship. There were six of us, and we anticipated extraordinary success.

So deep was the water that no vestige of a ship's mast remained above the surface, to point out the resting place of the Marmion. We were compelled, therefore, to select the scene of operations according to the best of our ability. Down went the sails of our schooner, and Rimmer and I put on our diving armor. We fixed on our helmets tightly, and screwed on the hose. One by one each clumsy article was adjusted. The weights were hung, and we were ready.

"It looks terrible blackish, Berton," said Rimmer to me.

"Oh," I replied, gayly, "it's only a little mist—all right!"

"Ah!" He uttered a low exclamation, which sounded hollow from his cavernous helmet.

"All ready," I cried, in a loud voice, which they, however, could not easily distinguish. Then, making a proper sign, I was swung over the side.

Down we went, I first, and Rimmer close behind me. It did not take a long time for us to reach the bottom. We found ourselves upon what seemed a broad plain, sloping downward, toward the south, and rising slightly toward the north. Looking forward then, a dim, black object arose, which our experienced eyes knew to be a lofty rock.

As yet, we could not be certain that this was the place where the Marmion had struck. But soon a round, black object became discernible, as we glanced at the rocky base.

Rimmer struck my arm, and pointed. I signed ascent, and we moved onward more quickly.

A few moments elapsed; we had come nearer to the rock. The black object now looked like the stern of a vessel whose hull lay there.

Suddenly Rimmer struck me again, and pointed upward. Following the direction of his hand, I looked up, and saw the upper surface of the water all foamy and in motion. There was a momentary thrill through my heart, but it passed over. We were in a dangerous situation. A storm was coming on!

But should we turn back now, when we were so near the object of our search? Already it lay before us. We were close beside it. No, I would not. I signalized to Rimmer to go forward, and we still kept our course.

Now the rock rose up before us, black, rugged, dismal. Its rough sides were worn by the action of the water, and some places were covered by marine plants and nameless ocean vegetation. We passed onward, we clambered over a spur, which jutted from the cliff, and there lay the steamer.

The Marmion—there she lay upright, with everything still standing. She had gone right down, and had settled in such a position, among the rocks, that she stood upright here, just as though she lay at her wharf. We rushed eagerly along and clambered up her sides. There was a low moan in the water, which sounded warningly in our ears, and told us of a swift-approaching danger. What was to be done must be done speedily. We hurried forward. Rimmer rushed to the cabin. I went forward to descend into the hold. I descended the ladder. I walked into the engineer's room. All was empty here, all was water. The waves of the ocean had entered, and were sporting with the works of man. I went into the freight-room. Suddenly I was startled by an appalling noise upon the deck. The heavy footsteps of some one, running, as though in mortal fear, or most dreadful haste, sounded in my ears. Then my heart throbbed wildly; for it was a fearful thing to hear, far down in the silent depths of the ocean.

Pshaw! it's only Rimmer.

I hurriedly ascended the deck by the first outlet that appeared. When I speak of hurry, I speak of the quickest movement possible, when encumbered with so much armor. But this movement of mine was quick; I rushed upward; I sprang out upon the deck.

It was Rimmer!

He stepped forward and clutched my arm. He pressed it with a convulsive grasp, and pointed to the cabin.

I attempted to go there.

He stamped his foot, and tried to hold me back. He pointed to the boat, and implored me, with frantic gestures, to go up.

It is appalling to witness the horror struck soul trying to express itself by signs. It is awful to see these signs when no face is plainly visible, and no voice is heard. I could not see his face plainly, but his eyes, through his heavy mask, glowed like coals of fire.

"I will go!" I exclaimed. I sprang from him. He clasped his hands together, but dared not follow.

Good heaven! I thought, what fearful thing is here? What scene can be so dreadful as to paralyze the soul of a practiced diver. I will see for myself.

I walked forward. I came to the cabin door. I entered the forward saloon, but saw nothing. A feeling of contempt came to me. Rimmer shall not come with me again, I thought. Yet I was awe-struck. Down in the depths of the sea there is only silence—oh, how solemn! I paced the long saloon, which had echoed with the shrieks of the drowning passengers. Ah! there are thoughts which sometimes fill the soul, which are only felt by those to whom scenes of sublimity are familiar. Thus thinking, I walked to the after-cabin and entered.

Had not my hand clenched the door with a grasp which mortal terror had made convulsive, I should have fallen to the door. I stood nailed to the spot. For there before me stood a crowd of people—men and women—caught in the last death struggle by the overwhelming waters, and fastened to the spot, each in the position in which death had found him. Each one had sprung from his chair at the shock of the sinking ship, and, with one common emotion, all had started for the door. But the waters of the sea had been too swift for them. Lo! then—some wildly grasping the table, others the beams, others the sides of the cabin—there they all stood. Near the door was a crowd of people, heaped upon one another—some on the floor, others rushing over them—all seeking, madly, to gain the outlet. There was one who sought to clamber over the table, and still was there, holding on to an iron post. So strong was each convulsive grasp, so fierce the struggle of each with death, that their hold had not yet been relaxed; but each one stood and looked frantically to the door.

To the door—good heaven! To me, to me they were looking! They were glancing at me, all those dreadful, those terrible eyes! Eyes in which the fire of life had been displaced by the chilling gleam of death. Eyes which still glared, like the eyes of the maniac, with no expression. They froze me with their cold and icy stare. They had no meaning; for the soul had gone. And this made it still more horrible than it could have been in life; for the appalling contortion of their faces, expressing fear, horror, despair, and whatever else the human soul may feel, contrasting with the cold and glassy eyes, made their vacancy yet more fearful. He upon the table seemed more fiendish than the others, for his long black hair was disheveled, and floated horribly down—and his beard and mustache, all loosened by the water, gave him the grimness of a demon. Oh, what woe and torture! what unutterable agonies appeared in the despairing glance of those faces—faces twisted into spasmodic contortions, while the souls that lighted them were writhing and struggling for life.

I heeded not the dangerous sea which, even when we touched the steamer, had slightly rolled. Down in these awful depths the swell would not be very strong unless it should increase with ten-fold fury above. But it had been increasing, though I had not noticed it, and the motion of the water began to be felt in the abysses. Suddenly the steamer was shaken and rocked by the swell.

At this the hideous forms were shaken and fell. The heaps of people rolled asunder. That demon on the table seemed to make a spring directly toward me. I fled, shrieking—all were after me, I thought. I rushed out, with no purpose but to escape. I sought to throw off my weights and rise.

My weights could not be loosened—I pulled at them with frantic exertions, but could not loosen them. The iron fastenings had grown stiff. One of them I wrested off in my convulsive efforts, but the other still kept me down. The tube, also, was lying down still in my passage-way through the machine rooms. I did not know this until I had exhausted my strength, and almost my hope, in vain efforts to loosen the weight, and still the horror of that scene in the cabin rested upon me.

Where was Rimmer? The thought flashed across me. He was not here. He had returned. Two weights lay near, which seemed thrown off in terrible haste. Yes, Rimmer had gone. I looked up; there lay the boat, tossing and rolling among the waves.

I rushed down into the machine-room, to go back, so as to loosen my tube. I had gone through passages carelessly, and this lay there, for it was unrolled from above as I went on. I went back in haste to extricate myself; I could stay here no longer; for if all the gold of Golconda was in the vessel, I would not stay in company with the dreadful dead!

Back—fear lent wings to my feet. I hurried down the stairs, into the lower-hold once more, and retraced my steps through the passages below. I walked back to the place into which I had first descended. It was dark; a new feeling of horror shot through me; I looked up. The aperture was closed!

Heaven! was it closed by mortal hand? Had Rimmer, in his panic flight blindly thrown down the trap-door, which I now remembered to have seen open when I descended? or had some fearful being from the cabin—that demon who sprung toward me?—

I started back in terror.

But I could not wait here; I must go; I must escape from the den of horrors. I sprang up the ladder, and tried to raise the door. It resisted my efforts; I put my helmeted head against it, and tried to raise it; the rung of the ladder broke beneath me, but the door was not raised; my tube came down through it and kept it partly open, for it was a strong tube and kept strongly expanded by close-wound wire.

I seized a bar of iron, and tried to pry it up; I raised it slightly, but there was no way to get it up further. I looked around, and found some blocks; with these I raised the heavy door, little by little, placing a block in, to keep what I had gained. But the work was slow, and laborious, and I had worked a long while before I had it raised four inches.

The sea rolled more and more. The submerged vessel felt its power, and rocked. Suddenly it wheeled over, and lay upon its side.

I ran around to get on the deck above, to try and lift up the door. But when I came to the other outlet, I knew it was impossible; for the tube would not permit me to go so far, and then I would rather have died a thousand deaths than have ventured again so near the cabin.

I returned to the fallen door; I sat down in despair and waited for death. I saw no hope of escape. This, then, was to be my end.

But the steamer gave a sudden lurch again acted upon by the power of the waves, She had been balanced upon a rock, in such a way that a slight action of the water was sufficient to tip her over.

She creaked, and groaned, and labored, and then turned upon her side.

I rose; I clung to the ladder; I pressed the trap-door open, while the steamer lay with her deck perpendicular to the ground. I sprang out, and touched the bottom of the sea. It was in good time: for a moment after, the mass went over back again.

Then, with a last effort, I twisted the iron fastening of the weight which kept me down; I jerked it. It was loosed, it broke, it fell. In a moment I began to ascend, and in a few minutes I was floating on the water—for the air which is pressed down for the diver's consumption consitutes a buoyant mass, which raises him up from the sea.

Thanks to heaven! There was the strong boat, with my bold, brave men! They felt me raising; they saw me, and came and saved me.

Rimmer had fled from the horrid scene when I entered the cabin, but remained in the boat to lend his aid. He never went down again, but became a sea captain. As for me, I still go down, but only to vessels whose crews have been saved.

A NEW "JERUSALEM."—This is the way one choir sings the first verse of "Jerusalem, my happy home":

Yim-lu-sah-leng, Yim-lu-sah-leng,
Di-ming jih ezæ pzo-pɔ;
Ling-cong z'eo kyi-z we tao,
Peh ngo zin gyi en we?

The choir to which we now refer is composed of Chinamen; but there are plenty of American choirs that sing just as badly or worse.

CENTRAL AFRICA.

Interesting Letters from Colonel Long to the American Geographical Society—Another Watershed of the Upper Nile Discovered—Sanguinary Hospitality.

An important letter has been received by Chief Justice Daily, president of the American Geographical Society, from Col. Charles C. Long, the African explorer, who accomplished the undertaking of navigating the water of the Victoria Nyanza, and who is a claimant to the discovery of one of the sources of the Nile.

The letter bears date Gonda Kora, Central Africa, 1874, and begins by stating that the writer was commissioned by Colonel C. G. Gordon, C. B., Governor General of the Provinces of the Equator, to visit M'Tse, King of Ugundo, and for which object he left Gonda Kora on the 24th of April last, accompanied by two soldiers and two servants, and reached Victoria Nyanza, after fifty-eight days of painful marching, and all suffering from the jungle fever. King M'Tse received Mr. Long (the White Prince) with courtly honors, and on the following day, to complete the honors, decapitated thirty of his subjects, the King during these bloody executions displaying great feeling. He (Mr. Long), after a few days' sojourn, obtained the king's permission to visit the lake and to return thence by Ripon Falls and by the river to Urondogain. On his return the king again decapitated seven of his subjects, saying in broken Arabic: "It is necessary to do so, because you wish to go by the river Nile; but it pains my heart to kill them." M'Tse is thirty-five years of age, tall, has a good figure and possesses a higher intelligence than his subjects. Mr. Long remained twenty-nine days as the guest of the king, and frequent visits to him were honored by the killing of eight or ten of his subjects. His horse, the only one in Uganda, was an object of the greatest wonder to M'Tse, and of wonder and fear to the whole country. The king's manner toward Mr. Long was one of marked consideration. In his presence he (Long) sat in a chair, while the king's courtiers prostrated themselves at his feet. M'Tse seemed carried away by Mr. Long's description of the various civilized countries, and frequently exclaimed, "All that I have is yours, if you make me a great king. I want a carriage and a horse." After much trouble the king consented to allow him to return by the Victoria Nile, which he described as full of rocks, no water, and savage tribes, and on the 14th of July, although suffering from dysentery, he visited the Victoria Nyanza. He was escorted by a thousand of M'Tse's warriors to the lake, which he found twenty-five to eighty feet in depth, and a cloudless sky. The water was sweet and light, and although the light shone, no trace of shells or tide marks were found to disturb this one source of the Nile. He returned to M'Tse's, having been compelled to abandon the project, when he bade him adieu and left for Urondogain on the 19th of July, where the expedition arrived after a march of twenty days. Here great opposition was manifested by the native chiefs against him because he had closed the way to Zanzibar and had received the assurance of M'Tse that all ivory should in future pass by Koro and down the Nile.

African diplomacy did its utmost to deter Long from his purpose to navigate the unknown Nile, who, however, seized two bark canoes, and at daylight on the 9th of August stole silently away. On the 11th, in north latitude 1.30, the expedition entered a large basin or lake, where the bed of the river loses itself. The expedition was beset by storms, without compass, and was forty-eight hours struggling to find its way in the lake, which is at least twenty to twenty-five miles wide. This lake seems not alone the reservoir of the waters of the Plateau, the great water sheet extending southward, the real source of the Nile. Perpetual rains, except in July or August, fall and fill this basin almost to an immeasurable depth, and when the waters get too high they break through the channel, and perhaps this accounts for the periodical inundation of the Nile. On August 17th the little band arrived near M'Booli, when it was attacked by four hundred men of Kiba Rajas in canoes, and after a severe fight, in which the natives lost thirty-two killed, they were defeated. On the 20th he arrived near Karuma Falls, where they were received by the adjutant of the garrison and by Rioriga, who showed great delight at the defeat of Kiba Riga. The river there, from Karuma to Forresato Ormdogani, is navigable for ships like the Great Eastern. Running its march northward on the 15th of September, the expedition arrived at Gonda Kora on the 18th of October.

The letter then goes on to describe the Uganda country, which is mountainous and picturesque, soil fertile and impregnated with iron. The climate is salubrious, but debilitating for Europeans, and is a land of morass and marsh in some quarters. It abounds with buffalo and elephants. Jungle fever is prevalent, and even the natives are subject to it. Spring may be said to exist there at all seasons of the year. At nine A. M. there is excessive heat from the sun's rays, while from four to five P. M. rain commences, and the nights are damp and chilly, and woolen clothes a necessity for Europeans.

Housetop Gardens.

Housetop gardens, says the *Gardener's Magazine*, have not attained to the importance predicted of them in the days when the lowering of the price of glass brought that useful article into demand for a thousand uses unthought of previously. But a sufficient number of examples are to be found, in London for example, to suggest that the covering of roofs with glass will in a few years become common. The photographers have given an impetus to the enterprise by showing how sunlight, previously wasted on unsympathetic tiles, could be utilized for the advantage of mankind. A housetop garden not only provides a source of pleasure, and it may be even of profit, in itself, but it adds materially to the comfort of a dwelling by equalizing the temperature of the upper rooms. By screening the sunshine from the roof, the suffocating heat that often prevails in houses in the height of summer is abolished, and in the depth of winter the chambers nearest the roof are some degrees warmer than they would be were the roof exposed to the chilling influence of wind and frost and snow.

In a Western Court.

"I couldn't get nothing to do," said a prisoner in a Detroit court.

"I hear you couldn't," replied the judge, "but if I were a young man eighteen years old, in sound health, and th fat on my ribs was an inch and a half thick, I'd find work enough to pay for my board or I'd slide off the wharf and make business for a coroner."

"I've looked all round," said the prisoner.

"Well, we won't argue the case. I know that work is scarce, but I also know that there are dozens of fat loafers around this town who wouldn't turn a grindstone two hours for a week's board. You are charged with vagrancy, are guilty, and I'll give you sixty days. That will let you out about the time the pansies bloom, and if you can't find work then I'll send you back for six months."

BABIES, DOGS, AND POULTRY.

A Look at the Exhibitions as they are now Given to us.

We live in an age of exhibition and of ceaseless competition which hardly seems to have had any precedent in the past. The Greeks raced in chariots or wrestled in the arena, or contended in melodious iambics; the Romans gloated over the death struggles of gladiators; the chivalrous times had their tourneys of shivered lances; Spain had bull fights, England her horse races and fisticuff rencounters; but, in our day, we have betaken ourselves to the practical and the useful, and become virtuosi of breeds and manufactures. Our medals are for the fattest oxen, the fastest horses, and the fleeciest sheep; for machines which will do the day's work of fifty pairs of hands in an hour; for the plumpest babies, for fowls of the greatest ovarian fecundity, for rare dogs and the most charming of singing birds, for the choicest of fruits and the most brilliant of flowers, or, finally, for the best specimens of college rhetoric. At Detroit the show was a triple miscellany of babies, dogs, and poultry.

For our own part, says the New York *Tribune*, we must admit, though we hardly know why, that there is something unpleasant about the idea of a prize baby carrying off the laurels by virtue of avoirdupois. Do not the mothers love the lean ones quite as well, and even a little better? A poor, wee thing, mostly bones, and small bones at the best, wailing through the torments of dentition, so helpless that even nature seems to have forgotten it, though it would not have the least chance of a premium, may have a plenty of compensating affection in the home to which God sent it to teach lessons of tender pity and glad self-sacrifice. Always it is upon exhibition there, and every day it takes premiums of rattles and rings. The next biggest child is its beast of burden; and all household cares are deferred to its own—the cooking, the sweeping, and the washing. The weary father, swearing in a suppressed and quiet way, will carry it about all night in his arms. Day by day it grows leaner and leaner; and should fate take it after all, it is ever spoken of as a cherub, has a pretty little headstone, flowers in a broken pitcher on its short grave, and four lines in the local newspaper. Poor mite! it would have had no chance with the big babies of the show, but it was nicer every way than the little bursting lumps of adipose with faces made meaningless by their abnormal plumpness, and with legs like the least appetizing of German sausages. Yet we are willing to admit that a row of prize babies is not without its charms. The parental pride which brought these specimens to the fair is an earnest of care and good treatment. No animal of any value is so much at the mercy in its infancy of caprice and convenience as man. We train horses, hogs, sheep, and cattle, putting on flesh here and taking it off there, and talking endlessly about this strain, and all that; it is only our own frames of which we are neglectful, so that a man or woman of perfect physical development is an exception. It is well to be a deal more careful in such matters, and to begin with the new-born.

Considering in whose image we are all made, it is a little unpleasant to find the babies exhibited with the dogs and hens—the spaniels and stag-hounds, the Dorkings and the Bantams. One child is of more value than a thousand black-and-tans, though every one of them weighed less than ten pounds. Yet, in spite of hydrophobia, the dog is an interesting animal, and by his fidelity, intelligence and fondness he makes up for his fleas and his nocturnal howls, and leads us to forgive his passionate appetite for mutton. He divides our affection with the cat or the canary bird, and is often invested by our fond fancy with instinctive intelligence which would hardly stand the test of scientific scrutiny. No domestic animal, however, degenerates so rapidly through neglect, and no vagabond is more of a nuisance than a homeless dog. It is right, therefore, that he should be an object of interest and a candidate for premiums.

Of poultry, we do not find that we have much to say. These feathered frequenters of the barnyard are most inspiring, we must admit, in a roasted state, or considered as the producers of eggs for the morning meal. Still, the rule holds of the fittest in the best of its kind. An old hen is not usually regarded as a marvel of intelligence, and a somewhat draggled old age awaits the rooster who is spared the spit. Nevertheless, in the strength of his prime, arrayed like Solomon in all his glory, and making salutation to the morn, he is a gorgeous and impressive creature. So we can imagine many duller shows than a show of roosters, or for that matter of dogs, or even of babies.

The Inebriates' Home.

The annual report of the Inebriates' Home for Kings county, New York, shows that—

The whole number of cases treated in this institution during the last year was two hundred and seventy-seven. This is inclusive of forty-five cases of readmissions. The total number of persons was 232. Of this number sixty-five patients paid more or less for board, and 167 received medical treatment, sustenance and clothing, free of expense. The total average time which these 232 patients remained in the home was 173 days, or after deducting twenty-eight persons who remained for less than thirty days, the average time of the remaining 204 patients has been 195 days. Though a very large proportion of the patients entered the home broken down, sick and utterly prostrated by long continued excessive drinking, there was not a single death in the institution for the last fifteen months.

The president of the institution, in his report, says:

Of the 232 patients treated last year eighty-five remained in the home on the 31st of December, 132 having left during the year to resume the active duties of life. Of the last number eighty-six are known to be doing well at present; thirty—chiefly free patients—are lost sight of for the time being, but many of this class turn up at different periods and present unmistakable evidences of having led a sober life. We only know of twenty-eight who are reported as having returned to their former drinking habits.

A Business Transfer.

Some months ago a young mechanic in Newport, R. I., found himself his employer's creditor for wages that had been unpaid for some time. He was not successful in his efforts to get the currency that was acknowledged to be his due, but persistent dunning on the part of his journeyman provoked the employer into declaring in the presence of third parties that if he didn't settle the claim in full before a certain day named he would give his creditor his shop and its contents. Nothing further was said about the uncollected balance, but when the day arrived the rash employer went to his shop and failed to get in. The lock had been changed. The young man took his employer at his word, and the latter surrendered unconditionally, and made no resistance. Business goes on at the old stand, but there has been a change in the proprietorship. The change was made so quietly that but few people are aware of its existence.

FAMILY LIFE AND TRAINING.

Let Wives Submit to Their Husbands—The Authority of a Husband should Reside in his Dignity—The Question of Divorce.

Rev. Dr. Bellows, in a discussion on "Family Life and the training of Children," discussed the law of authority, pointing out that it was much easier to obey than to govern. He referred also to the facilities of divorce, and asked how it could be expected that any true and influential opinion should prevail with regard to domestic government when marriage was pronounced to be a contract at the will of the contracting parties, and when every day Legislatures were making it more easy to dissolve that tie upon which the welfare of children and of society depends. If, he said, there was anything worse than another, it was the growth of such a state of things as this, which made the general interests of society subservient to private inclination. It was not admitted by some that the public had any right to question the private affairs of an individual, but the argument was only that of the pirate who justified his crime by abjuring his allegiance. He is, the preacher said, but a madman who defies his Maker, because he was not consulted in his creation. Referring to the relations of man to woman, and the rights of the latter, the speaker asked his hearers not to suppose that this question had come up for the first time in the history of human thought. No discussion of the woman's rights question had ever been, he asserted, so thorough as that which had occurred some years before the Christian era in the time of the old republic of Plato. The agitation of the subject was good from time to time. It was, no doubt, a very brave thing to defy public sentiment in behalf of an outraged class, but it was well to distinguish between that public opinion and the public opinion which came of the Divine will.

The position of the rights of man and woman, Dr. Bellows defined to be in effect relative authority, policy, and government on the part of man, and relative submission and dignified acceptance of protection on the part of woman. A disturbance of these relations was, he submitted, a wrong and an injury to both sexes. It was woman, he said, and not man, who was most interested in that relation, for her position was injured when man became her judge instead of her advocate. The worst consequence of this discussion was found in the temporary unsettling of all things under its influence. It was a sad day, he urged, when any married pair calculated the value of their union, and when their respective rights were made the matter of debate. Accursed was the hour when a wife appealed from the tenderness of a husband to her legal rights. Dr. Bellows discussed the subject of the proper repository of authority, and stated that it should reside in a husband's dignity. In this connection he pronounced the theory that obedience is a mortification to be a fallacy, and asserted that, on the contrary, it was a privilege and an honor. Neither, he said, did authority necessarily imply superiority. Authority was not a token of personal superiority, but rather an indication of a divine office and function. Wives, he contended, should, therefore, submit to their husbands in the Lord. It was a terrible thing, however, when this authority fell into desuetude and neglect. Then it was not woman who was to be held accountable, but man who abdicated his scepter and laid down his crown. It was not she who refused to be governed, but he who refused to govern. The preacher then passed on to show that obedience was the proper rule for the training of children, and that all hope of proper training was lost until it was properly inculcated. The sense of authority should assert itself in the whole family order, and from the very start. He condemned the practice in parents of making children part of their own ostentation and weakness, referred to the unnatural growth and development of so-called "quick" children who were burnished by contact with their elders, and indicated the injustice which was done them by the withholding of proper authority.

The Salmon.

In an article on salmon Seth Green says: Every river that has salmon in it, of course, has a certain number of females, and these females never go into any other river, except on the rarest occasions. If, then, you catch the females of salmon out of a river, it stands to reason that there will be no more little salmon in that river until they are put there artificially. That's common sense, ain't it? Now, salmon, when they want to spawn, are bound to fetch the river where they were born, and nowhere else. That's the reason why salmon trying to get up a river and spawn, when caught by mill dams or other such obstructions, are so easily captured. The natives living on both sides of the dam will have some sure way to take the fish, and in this way will stop all their neighbors above from getting a taste of salmon. There are people living around such places whom you couldn't ever stop from taking salmon. No, sir; not if Gen. Grant and the whole of his forces tried to prevent it. You can see what an injury it is to prevent these salmon from spawning. Now, these fish make their beds in shallow water, and are therefore the more easily taken. The young fish live in the shallows until they are one or two years old—it ain't certain exactly how old they really are—that question is kind of mixed, and then they put down stream for the ocean. If there ain't any eel weirs or fish traps in the river they stand a fair chance of getting to salt water. When they are going down they will weigh nigh on to four and six ounces. They stay in the ocean six months and return, now mind you—barring all accidents—to exactly the same river they were born in. They are bound to do that every time. Then

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY, MAR. 10, 1875.

☞TO NORTHERN VISITORS.☜

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City Steamers.

Local and Personal.

☞Court at Edenton this week.

☞The Baptist Church in Edenton will be dedicated on Sunday next.

☞There is nothing so exhaustive to the nervous forces as going down a church aisle in a pair of new boots.

☞The work on the rail road is still going on. Until the weather becomes settled the force of hands will be limited.

☞Gold at New York 114; cotton 16½c, at Norfolk, cotton 15¼c, corn 78 to 80 cents.

New Hampshire held her election yesterday for Congressman, State officers and the Legislature.

☞Bishop ATKINSON will visit Hertford on April 11th, Woodville on the 12th and Elizabeth City on the 13th.

☞R. R. BALLARD, Member of the Legislature from Gates County, died at his home on Tuesday of last week.

☞The House bill in regard to fishing in Newbegun Creek, this county, has passed the Senate. It is now a law.

☞"There is one thing about peanuts" observed a man on Water Street the other day as he was helping himself from a friend's pocket, "and that is the shells."

☞Cherokee Chapter A. F. & A. M., was reopened at Hertford on Tuesday evening the 2, inst. The occasion was enjoyed by a number of the members of the Craft.

☞Perquimans certainly must be a well managed and a law and order abiding county. It is said to be out of debt, and there was not a case at the late Court that will oblige the Sheriff to make a trip to Raleigh. Happy Perquimans.

☞On Monday next, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 3, of the Machinery Act, the County Commissioners will meet as a Board of Assessors. One of the Trustees of each Township will meet with them, to agree upon a uniform scale of valuation of both real and personal property in the County.

☞On Tuesday evening next another meeting of the Association for obtaining practical information on Commerce, Agriculture and Manufactures will be held at the rail road office of the Elizabeth City and Norfork Rail Road Company in the Albemarle House. All interested are invited to attend.

☞"If," advertised a philosophical victim, "the person who took my overcoat was influenced by the weather, then all is serene; but if he did so from commercial considerations, I am ready to enter into financial negotiations for its return." This isn't the way our friend FOWLER, on Water Street, talks to such customers. He insists that the law shall take its course.

☞Desiring to see our town out of debt we have taken some interest in devising a plan to accomplish this, "devoutly wished for" object. We found the City financially embarrasssed. Under the limitations of the Charter it was impossible to provide means to liquidate its liabilities. Because of the debt, Corporation orders are at a heavy discount, and the cost of carrying on the Municipal government is at least one-third more than it would be for cash. Our pride as a citizen and our interest as a tax payer prompted us to agitate a measure that would enable the Corporation to pay off its outstanding debt at a *saving of one fourth* and to run the government hereafter at least *one third* less than heretofore. Our Member and Senators were asked to introduce and pass bills to meet the case. The bills provide

1. For the payment of the present outstanding indebtedness of the town the Mayor and Commissioners are empowered and authorized to levy a special tax on the property of the town, provided that in redeeming the present outstanding orders not more than seventy-five cents on the dollar of their face value be paid; and provided further that parties holding orders may be permitted to use the same in paying this special tax at seventy five cents on the dollar.

2. To amend the Charter by changing the salary of the Mayor from $200 to $50, and fixing the salary of the Commissioners at $12.

3. The present rate of taxation being fixed, and Sec. 14 of the Charter providing for laying out new streets and widening and improving old ones, & the authorities being subject to indictment for neglect to do these things, it was requested, in order to meet emergencies, that the following be added to said Section:

In case the revenue received from the taxes levied as provided in Sec. 13, after paying the regular current expenses of the town government, is not sufficient to meet these additional expenses and build such bridges as may be necessary, the Mayor and Commissioners shall be authorized and empowered to levy a special tax for the same, not to exceed 25 cents on the hundred dollars valuation.

Thus it will be seen that these bills are carefully guarded; that their purpose is to relieve our embarrassed financial condition and lighten the ultimate burthens of the tax payers. They *do not*, as has been *mis*represented, impose taxes on merchants, or business, or polls.

☞The man who won't take a paper because he can borrow one has invented a machine with which he can cook his dinner by the smoke of his neighbor's chimney.

☞Senator SHAW introduced a resolution of rejoicing because of the expiration of the 43rd Congress. The phraseology called to our mind the expressions indulged in by the enemies of WASHINGTON and his Administration as he retired from official life. History has a fashion, now and then, of repeating itself.

☞A friend informs us of a terrible wind storm on Tuesday week in portions of Washington and Tyrell counties, doing great damage to property. The barn of W. A. SPRUIL Esq., was blown down, killing five mules and one horse; C. L. PETTIGREW's stable was blown over and a valuable horse killed; Mr. TATEM's barn was utterly destroyed. All along the course of the hurricane stables, old buildings and fences were demolished.

☞While many of the troubles of life are only imaginary, much of the unhappiness experienced in the world is of people's own making. The mistake is, too many are in the habit of going from home to find enjoyment, and pleasure and happiness. The old Poet knew better. Said he:

If solid happiness we prize,
Within our breast this jewel lies,
And they are fools who roam;
The world has nothing to bestow,—
From our own selves the bliss must flow,
And that dear hut our home—

☞A patron, from the interior of the State, on renewing his subscription, takes occasion to say:

"I am taking six of our State papers, and candor compels me to say that I like the NORTH CAROLINIAN best of all."

Another, who had been a former patron, writes:

"I had stopped the CAROLINIAN, feeling too poor to continue it; but I find that I cannot do without it. Enclosed find $2.10, which prepays subscription and postage, please send it on another year."

☞We have received a lengthy communication—too long for our crowded space—urging the importance of the formation of *correct* opinions and character in early life, as experience demonstrates that most men undergo little change in their habits after they arrive at the age of thirty or forty years. There is much acknowledged truth in the assertions: "Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined;" "You can't learn old dogs new tricks;" "The child is the father of the man." Admitting that the character is not fully made up till the youth merges into the man or woman, it is none the less true that those influences that modify character are at work in boyhood and in girlhood.

Local Briefs:

On Saturday next, at 12 o'clock M., the Hook and Ladder Truck of the Corporation will be Sold at the Court House door.—Splendid Shingles are being made at the Sheppard Street Mills —Several large schooners were loaded with corn at Woodville last week.—Dr. R. C. JENKINS has located at Elizabeth City.—Money continues close, but not close enough to reach.—Sheriff PRICE left for Raleigh on Monday with the convicted prisoners FEREBEE and CULPEPPER.—Rev. D. GILLILAND, the blind preacher, delivered a sermon in the Baptist Church on Sunday evening. He lectures at the same place on Friday night of this week.—H. A. RAPER has taken charge of the Poor House.—The Italian organ grinders are again in town. —The steamer United will load this week with shingles from the Sheppard Street Mill.

Local Port-Folio.

Legitimate drummers—licensed liquor dealers. About played out—the bugle trimmings of last Fall. The most profitable and reliable of business ties—advertise. The tri umvirate that rule the world—pen, ink and paper. How to make money go far—give it to the Foreign Missions. Often like the plating of spoons—bashfulness, for when it wears off it shows the brass. Never shows the white feather, and nevar complains without *cawes*—the crow. Where the most gifted of musical composers must inevitably stick—at the composing stick.

Business Locas.

Unbleached cottons, over a yd wide for 10c per yd at Fowlers.

We have a good lot of dry Lumber for Sale.

Fowlers "Snow Flake" family flour can't be be beat at $7 per bbl.

New Goods ariving almost daily and for sale as cheap as the cheapest by P. W. Melick, Water St.

The American Sardine Company, Boneless Sardines are much better, and less than half the cost of imported Sardines. 36—1yr.

A Lecture, on the maner of instructing the blind, will be delivered at the Baptist church in this place, on Friday March 12th at 7 o'clock P. M. by Rev. D. GILLILAND. Exercises interspersed with appropriate music. Admission twenty-five cents, children fifteen cents. A good attendance is solicited.

Now that cold dreary winter is at our doors, and the chilling blasts penetrate our garments, we would call the attention of our readers, and those suffering from want and distress, to the splendid opportunities offered all by the Texas Gift Concert Association located at the city of Denison, Texas. By the purchase of a Ticket for the small sum of $1 any one may, at an early day, be lifted from poverty to affluence. At all events the investment of the paltry sum of $1 gives every purchaser of a Ticket a chance to to draw a prize in cash or real estate that may make them comfortable for the rest of their lives;

MARRIAGES.

MIDYETT—FARROW—At the residence of the bride's father, at Cape Hatteras, Dare county N. C., Feby. 23rd, 1875, by A. W. Simpson Jr. Esqr., Mr. George R. Midyett of Manteo, and Miss Nancy A. Farrow.

DEATHS.

COBB—At Nashville, Tenn., Monday evening, February 22nd, 1875, Emma, younger child of W. R. and Laura E. Cobb, aged 7 months and 10 days.
The little one now rests on the bosom of God.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

AT THE ALBEMARLE HOUSE

W J Mullen, Hertford, N C.; W L Daniel, Norfolk Va; W H Gristock, Collegeville, Pa; T J Fleetwood, Salem, N. C.; J P Elliott, Baltimore, Md.; M Ferson, New London Ct.; Capt Heyers, Str., United, Philadelphia; Henery Fereman, Va; J C Trimble, New York; T G Skinner, Hertford N. C.; J W Etheridge, Manteo, N. C.; John H Sawyer, J S Cartright, County; S E Overby, Wm Gregory, Camnen, N. C.; A P Cherry, South Mills, N. C.; Wm. Samford, Currituck N. C.; S T Sexton, Rose Dale, N. C.

DR. BUTT'S CORNER.

SEWERS. READERS, AND WORKERS AT NIGHT.

IMPORTANT TO KNOW

KEROSENE. KEROSENE.

BE sure to call at Dr. JAS N BUTT'S to get your Kerosene 150 degrees fire test. It will give very much better light, will burn much longer and most important of all it is much safer being almost entirely free from explosive properties. It does not crust the wick as the commoner oils do. It does not smoke the chimney as the other does. It will cost a fraction more but will burn correspondingly longer to make up for the difference in price. Dec. 29th, 1874.

1875, January.

SEED! SEED!! SEED!!!
FRESH! FRESH!! FRESH!!!
NEW! NEW!! NEW!!!
GARDEN. GARDEN.

Seed just received, December18th,1874 by
DR. JAS N BUTT
City Drug Drug Store, Eliz. City.

Steed peas Buist's best and earliest, for sale by Bushel at
JAS. N. BUTT'S
City Drug Store, E. City,
December 19, 1874.

JUST RECEIVED,

A few doz. Double White Hyacinths. Call early before the supply is gone.
December 20th, 1874.

ONE BBL. WHITE SILVER Skin Onion sets for sale
DR JAS. N. BUIT,
E. City N. C., Dec. 21st. 1874.

AT DR. BUTT'S you will find large stocks of the following Stationery, viz: Legal, Billet, and plain Note Paper, Congress Letter Cap. Legal Cap, also a great variety of Envelopes, Pens. etc., etc., at JAS. N. BUTT'S.

FINE Medium and Common Pocket Cutlery at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

LAMPS in great variety, Side Brackets, Reflector Chandeliers. Lanterns, and large lot Chimneys at JAS. N. BUTT'S

AS usual in Drug Stores we offer you the finest article of Green Tea. If you want a good drink be sure to call and get some at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

A LARGE LOT of Cigars at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store; good, medium and common.

A LARGE line of Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder braces at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS
2 to 12 Horse Powe.
THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.
Address for full particulars, L. GUMP & Co., 179 William St. N. Y.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina by the undersigned and their associates for a Charter authorizing the organization of a Steam Navigation Company for the transportation of passengers and freight on the Sounds and Rivers of North Carolina and elsewhere. Elizabeth City, N. C., Jan. 13th 1875.

D. G. BUSH, W. A. HARNEY,
P. JOHN, A. S. CONKLIN,
W. F. MARTIN, W. A. GRENLEAF
GEO. W. CHARLES, GEO. D. POOL

SPECIAL NOTICES.

VEGETINE

PURIFIES THE BLOOD, REMOVATES AND INVIGORATES THE WHOLE SYSTEM.

ITS MEDICAL PROPERTY IS ARE ALTERATIVE, TONIC, SOLVENT AND DIURETIC.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully-selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated, that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humors, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Canker, Faintness at the Stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Sciatica, Inflammatory and Curonic Rheumat ism Neuralgia, Gout and Spinal Complaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For Ulcers and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scaldhead and Ringworm, VEGETINE has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration and uterine diseases and General Debility, VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It overcomes and tones up thus the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration, and regulates the bowels.

For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness and General Prostration of the Nervous System, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the VEGETINE. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for also diseases, and is the only reliable Blood Purifier yet placed before the public

PREPARED BY
H. R. STEAVENS, Boston, Mass.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Boston, Dec. 17, 1872.

H. R. STEAVENS, Esq.

Dear Sir.—May I ask the favor of you to make my case public?

In 1861, while on picket duty in the army, I was taken with a fit, which lasted all night. Was taken into camp and dosed with whiskey and quinine. After this had its every day, and was taken to Newberne Hospital and there treated by the attending physicians. From Newberne and was sent home. Remained in poor health for four years, treating with many physicians and trying many remedies. Finally Scrofula made its appearance on different parts of my body, and my head was so diseased as to be frightful to look at, and painful beyond endurance. After trying the most eminent physicians, without improvement, a change of climate was advised.

Have been to the Hot Springs in Arkansas twice, each time giving their treatment a thorough trial. Finally came back to Boston, discouraged with no hope of help, Life was a burden to me in my sickness. My disease, and the effect of so much powerful medicine, had so damaged my system that the action of my stomach was generally postrated, and my head was covered with ulcers which had in places eaten into the skull bone.

The last physician said my blood was so full of poison they could do no more for me. About this time a friend who had been an invalid told me VEGETINE has restored him to perfect health through his determination I commenced taking VEGETINE. At this time I was having *fits* almost every day. I noticed the first good effects of VEGETINE in my digestive organs. My food sat better, and my stomach grew stronger. I began to fell encouraged, for I could see my health slowly and gradually improving. With renewed hope I continued taking the VEGETINE, until it had completely driven *disease* out of my body. It cured the *fits*, gave me good, pure blood, and restored me to perfect health, which I had not enjoyed before for ten years. Hundreds of people in the City of Boston can vouch for the above facts.

VEGETINE has saved my life, and you are at liberty to make such use of this statement as pleases you best, and I beg of you to make it known, that other sufferers may find relief with less trouble and expense than I did.

It will afford me great pleasure to show the marks of my disease or give any further information relative of my case to all who desire it.

I am, sir, very gratefully, JOHN PECK,
No. 5 Sawyer St., Boston, Mass.

VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGIST.
March 3, 1875.

POUDRETTE.

I HAVE the Agency for the SALE of this valuable FERTILIZER, for Twenty Counties in Eastern North Carolina. This article is made from night soil, is odorless and contains a larger percentage of ammonia, the phosphates, and other valuable fertilizing ingredients than any other

FERTILIZERS

now offered to the public, and costs LESS than one-half the price charged for others. Applied in the same quantities per acre as the best guano and similar articles to potatoes, cotton, corn, peanuts and garden vegetables, its effects are equal to the best of these and more durable than any. It is put up in 200 lbs bags and will be delivered to farmers and others exclusive of freight at $25.00 per ton of 2000 lbs. All orders must be addressed to me at this place. Remittances can be made to me in P. O. Orders, drafts or bank checks. Circulars sent on application.

GEO. D. POOL, Agent.
Elizabeth City, Pasquotank Co., N. C.
34-2w.

J. H. ZIEGLER

CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking.

He is now prepared to furnish

METALIC AND WOOD
COFFINS

of the latest improved kind and best quality *within two hours notice*, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market.

His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehringhaus Street, 3 doors West of Road.
Elizabeth City, N. C. 72 vol. 4-1yr.

R. K. SPEED — —JOHN BLACK

SPEED & BLACK,

General Life, Fire and Marine Ins'ce Ag'ts

S. W. corner of Main and Road St.,
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Capital Represented $40,000,000.

Issues every *desirable* kind of Life Policy, *Mutual and Stock.*

Insurable property placed in *First-class* Companies *at lowest rates.*

Will adjust *Life and Fire* losses in any part of Eastern North Carolina.
April 11th, 1872.-1yr.

FRANK M. COOK,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

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ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

HAVING located in Eliz City N. C. is prepared to operate in the Watch Maker and Jeweler busines in all its departments. He respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

☞Clocks, Spectacles and Jewelry always on hand.

MANHOOD; HOW LOST,
HOW RESTORED!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilipsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

☞Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

☞This Lecure should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two post stamps.

Address the Publishers,
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.
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WONDER-ful are the revelations of the GEM—the best and cheapest Microscope ever constructed in the world. Scientific, valuable, instructive, entertaining, practical, amusing, astonishing. A treasure in every home. Thousands in use. Magnifies 10,000 times. Makes a fly or a hair, etc. Only $2.50. Send money in letter and get it by mail, prepaid. Agts wanted. Address Novelty Co. 334 Wabash av. Chicago

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Great Closing Out SALE OF

FIRST STOCK OF DRY GOODS IN VIRGINIA.

ON MONDAY DEC. 7TH,

We will begin to

SELL OUT

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS,

FANCY GOODS, FURS,

CLOAKS, BLANKETS, FELT SKIRTS, CASSIMERES,

BUGLE AND WORSTED TRIMMINGS, LACES, TIES,

DOMESTIC GOODS, ETC.,

At prices that will secure their early sale, as we intend to close out the larger part of our stock within the next two weeks.

Extraordinary Bargains
WILL BE OFFERED,

as we have revised the prices throughout our entire stock, and this will be found an opportunity rarely equaled for the purchase of reliable regular goods at much below market value.

M. UMSTADTER & CO.,
124½a Street, Norfolk Va.
25

DR. FULLER,

PHYSICIAN,

pays especial attention to

OFFICE PRACTICE!

Office in Albemarle Hotel next to ladies entrance on Road street. 33.-tf.

J. W. ETHERIDGE

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT

IN ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

Also,

Fresh and Salt Fish, Oysters, Terrapins Game, Poultry, Eggs, &c.

FOOT OF CHURCH STREET,
P. O. BOX, 535. NORFOLK, VA

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRODRICK & SMITH,

WATER STREET,

Keeps constantly on hand the largest and most complete Stock of Goods in the City.

NEW GOODS,

are constantly arriving and being sold at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

For Bargains

in FIRST CLASS GOODS of all descriptions

GO TO

Broderick & Smith.

ATLANTIC HOTEL

NORFOLK, VA.

R. S. DODSON, PROPRIETOR.

BOARD, First and Second floors per Day $3.00
Third and Fourth " " 2.50

Special Terms for Permanent Boarders
Jne 18th 1873.

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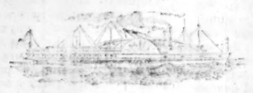

TRANSPORTATION CO.

On and after Oct. 20, 1874, the Steamers of this line will run as follows:

Steamer L. G. Cannon leaves Norfolk, every Wednesday at 6 A. M. for ELIZABETH CITY, Edenton and all landings on the Roanoke River as high as Hills Ferry; Steamer Astoria leaves every Saturday at 7 P. M. for ELIZABETH CITY, Edenton and Roanoke River.

On and after Nov. the 5th, 1874, the Steamer "Rotary" will leave Elizabeth City for Norfolk, to carry freight only, every Thursday at 4 P. M.

Rates low, and through bills of lading given to Balto. N. Y., Phila. or Boston.

Freight taken at lowest rates, and comfortable passenger accomodations afforded.

BRODERICK & SMITH
Agts.

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WALTHAM WATCH,

Before sending to us for our price list. Watches send C O D with privilege of examining before purchasing.

Prices lower than any other house in the Country.

Salesroom of the American Watch.

ALEX. R. HARPER & BRO.,
723 Chestnut St., Philadelphia Pa.
35-3m.

VALUABLE RESIDENCE, STORE HOUSE AND DOCTORS STAND AT PRIVATE SALE.

Wishing to move to Norfolk Va., I offer for sale the residence on which I live containing forty acres of land more or less, having a two story house nearly new containing eight large rooms a large, and well arranged store house one and *half* story high nearly new, two ware houses, smoke house, dairy, Doctors office, &c. This is decidedly one of the best country stands for mercantile business east of the Chowan River, any business man with capital could sell at least twenty thousand dollars a year; it is also an excellent stand for a practicing physician; it is a very desirable neighborhood being convenient to Churches and School houses. Any one wishing to purchase, do so well to call at the premises. Price moderate and terms would be accomodating. For which parties can apply to the undersigned or Jn. L. Hinton.

JAS. M. WHITE.
Rose Dale, Pasquotank Co., N. C.
Nov. 28 1874.—6 m.

Private Boarding House.

The undersigned is prepared to accomodate Boarders on moderate terms. Location on Water Street, near the Steamboat landing.

A. L. PENDLETON.
Elizabeth City, N. C.
Jan'y 6th 1875 -3m.

PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING NEATLY CHEAPLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

Cash buyers will save money by taking the advice of this good looking "pair" and go to Fowler's cash and one price Store on Water St., Elizabeth City, N. C. and buy their Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats & Caps, Furs, Carpets, Groceries, Provisions, Glass Ware, etc. etc. Fowler has added a Grocery Department to his business & Provision & Fancy Goods, all clear cotton for one dollars profits and spice

GO TO
Fowler's
for all kinds of Dry Goods, his assortment of fancy Silks, Mohairs, Alpaccas, Delaines, Empress Cloths &c. is good & his prices are below usual price. Can call and see them. You will find Kid Gloves, Silk Laces, Yaketa Lace, Braid Gimp & Fancy Ribbons and Collars and Cuffs, Ties, Dollars and Cuffs, White Goods, Whalebone Hosiery, Perfumery, Soaps, Fine Cutlery, as bottom prices as the genuine quality of Goods with Fowler, best coffees and sell at reasonable prices. Ladies prefer dealing at a one price store where the price is always right. For a complete assortment of Bleached and Unbleached Cottons, Canton Flannels, White and Red Flannels Opera Flannels, go to Fowler A full supply of Prints and Calico always on hand. William Foys Skirt supporting Corsets, Thompsons Glove fitting Corsets and common Corsets at popular prices. Call and see them Fowler realizes his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received and hopes by fair dealing to deserve a continuance of the same. Call & see me.

DRY POINT MILLS.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Manufacture

YELLOW PINE LUMBER,

Lath, Pickets,

and

JUNIPER SHINGLES.

Especial attention paid to bill stuff. Ordinary sizes of building material on hand.

-1y A. H. WHITCOMB, Proprietor

JUST RECEIVED A FINE LOT OF FURS

which will be sold CHEAP for CASH

P. W. MELICK
Water Street,
ELIZABETH CITY,
N. C.

THE OLD MERCHANT.

The place to buy first-class Goods

THE

Stock of Spring & Summer Goods in the City can be found at my store cor. Main & Water Sts E. City, consisting of the following Goods, viz:

Silk Poplins, Gro Grain & Plain Silks
SILK, JAPANESE, PURE MOHAIRS
Silk & Raven Alpacas, Tamise, Soliene cloth
Satin Striped Lenos & Piques,
Lace Striped Swiss Organdines
Bias Ruffling, & Tucking,
Cleopatra, & Lucca Collaretts, Hoserie
Gloves, & Belts, Ladies, Misses & Children's
Shoes & Gaiters, Slippers & Buskins, Gent's
Hats & Clothing & Undergarments, Cloth
Casimeres & Linen; also 10,000 Yards,
OF THE BEST QUALITY OF PRINTS,
VERY BEST IN THE MARKET WILL BE SOLD AS A
Speciality for CASH
at 10 Cents per Yard;

Good Wide COTTONS, at 12½ and cheapest in the place, remember the goods are the cheapest, it pays to buy good goods and they can only be found at the right place and that is at

S. WEISEL'S.
Eliz. City,
N. C.

The best place to have the largest selection

The only place to get good Goods

REMINGTON.

The REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE has turning rapidly into favor on account of its good qualities, as to style, Light running, smooth, noiseless, rapid, durable, with perfect Lock Stich.

It is a Shuttle Machine with Automatic Drop Feed. Design beautiful and construction the very best.

REMINGTON No. 1 Machine for family use, in the third year of its existence, has met with a more rapid increase of sales than any machine on the market.

REMINGTON No. 2 Machine for manufacturing and family use, (ready for delivery only since June, 1874), for range of perfection, and variety of work, is without a rival in family or workshop.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED, SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

Addre Remington Sewing Machine Co.,
ILION, N. Y.

BRANCH OFFICE OF REMINGTON COMPANIES

E. REMINGTON & SONS, 281 & 283 Broadway, New York, Arms.
REMINGTON S. M. Co. Ilion, N. Y. Madison sq., New York, Sewing Machines.
REMINGTON AG'L Co., Boston, 832 Washington st., Sewing Machine, Chicago, 287 State St., S. Machine and Arms.
Cincinnatti, 171 West 4th st., " "
Utica, 129 Genesee St., Sewing Machine.
Atlanta, Ga. DeGive's Opra House Marietta st.
Wgton. D. C., Machine

ADVERTISEMENTS

J. SALOMONSKY & CO.

ON ROAD STREET, IN THE BARNEY TENEMENT.

ARE JUST OPENING A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY AND WHITE GOODS, CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS, TRUNKS,

Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Fresh from the New York Markets, at prices lower than have been reached before in this Market.

☞ All the New and Fashionable Goods constantly kept on Hand. ☜

This Stock will be kept replenished from the best Markets in the Country. Clothing made to order and fit guaranteed. Call and see our goods.

ELIZABETH CITY NORTH CAROLINA.

Shephard Street Mills.

GRAIN WANTED.

HAVING leased the Shephard Street Mills AT ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., we are prepared to buy Wheat and Corn at highest market prices for Cash.

Flour and meal will be constantly kept on hand for sale.

11-tf. JOHN McDOAL

THE GREAT BALOON.

You've heard about the great balloon,
In which Professor Wise
Proposed to go to Europe,
By sailing through the skies,
He proposed to show the people
A quicker way for trips
Than ever had been known before,
By sailing o'er the ship.

Well everything seemed lovely
Upon that Autumn day,
When they began to pump in gas
To bear the barge away.
They pumped and pumped with all their power,
And things seemed nigh adjusted—
When there came an awful crash,
And the mighth bubble busted.

It's ever thus in human life,
Go where so'er we may,
The darkest night will oft succeed
The brightest sunniest day,
There are exceptions to this rule,
Where all the days are fair,—
For one, go down to JOHNSON HALL,
You'll find things all right there.

We've thought it best in cases like this
This little fact to mention;
You need not fear that they'll inflate
Beyond their power of retention.
And when they undertake to go
Their geer's so well adjusted,
They'll move straigh forward to their work,
With no fear of being "busted."

GO TO
GRANT MANN & CO.
—FOR—
Furniture and Matresses,
Johnson's Hall, 186 Main St
NORFLK VA.

DR. H. E. WOLFE & SON,

Surgeon Dentists.

Having permanently located in Elizabeth City, and the citizens of Pasquotank, and the adjacent counties to favor him with a liberal patronage. Having had 27 years experience in the profession, enables him to perform operations that cannot be excelled in any city. Satisfaction given or no charge. Office will be open for, or about the 10th of December at the Old Dental Stand in the "Carolinian Building" up stairs over Dr. John's Printing Office.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,
Manufacturers of
PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
ALSO STATIONARY & PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
No. 5 N. Schroeder st.
BALTIMORE, MD

Grist Mills, Leffel's Turbine Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, and Machinists' Notebooks.
SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor

Elizabeth City, N C., Mar. 10, 1875

For terms and advertising rates, see first page.

We cannot notice anonymous communication In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Communications relative to any of the interests of the South, and particularly information relative to the crops, solicited.

Always give the name of your Postoffice and State, at the heading of your letter.

Write only on one side of the paper and when writing a communication and on business at the same time, write on seperate sheets of paper, or on different parts of the same sheet, so that they may be readily seperated.

Money remitted either by Postoffice Money Order, Registered Letter, Draft or Express, may be sent at our risk. If by Express, prepay charges. Money Orders or Drafts are preferable, when they can be obtained.

NEW YORK DAY BOOK.

Extraordinary efforts are being made at this time to increase the circulation of that unscrupulously incendiary sheet, the New York *Day Book* throughout the Southern States. It claims to represent the Northern Democracy and a growing popular sentiment in the Northern States. In neither sense is this correct. It has a very limited circulation North of Mason and Dixon's line. It is *not* endorsed by the Northern Democracy, nor does it reflect the opinions or convictions of any respectable party anywhere. Its circulation is exclusively Southern. And, as before and during the war, its purpose is to disseminate the gospel of hatred, to stir up strife, and to inspire false hopes respecting the promises and policy of the Northern Democrats. From 1860 to 1866 such papers as the *Day Book* and POMEROY'S *Democrat*, through their reckless misrepresentations, their false sympathy and their cruel pledges, did much to encourage the Southern people to *go into* the Rebelion and afterwards to *prolong* the bloody strife. Instead of being friends they were practically enemies.

So, to day, the course and teaching of such a paper as the *Day Book* is calculated to do immense harm by inspiring hopes that are doomed to cruel disappointment. It is repeating the story of 1860-'1, and if believed and acted on must be followed by the same tragic ending. The Southern people were deceived *then*—were left to fight alone. So *now*, should they follow its teachings to its logical results, when the conflict came, they would again be left to paddle their own canoe. Instead of coming to the rescue of their "oppressed Southern brethren," the whole *Day Book* clan would safely keep far away from danger. The only hope for the South is to cease looking to such teachers for counsel and turn to those principles of justice whose essence in politics is equality before the law.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

The following is an extract from a letter written to the *Mercury*, a newspaper published at Middleton, N. Y., by a gentleman who honored our town with a brief visit last month. Would our space permit we would gladly place the whole of the letter in our columns, as it is replete with correct description and just appreciation of the natural wealth of this section of the country, and contains besides many suggestions that might be valuable to our land owners. We must however content ourselves with a brief extract; and as the rail road and the fisheries are now the subjects uppermost in the minds of almost every one here, we give a paragraph or two alluding thereto:

This whole eastern shore of North Carolina is wonderfully rich in water products. The annual value of the fisheries of the sound and adjoining waters, amount to about $2,000,000, and afford a comfortable subsistence to large numbers of people, and for much of the year cheap food to all the shore and coast inhabitants. Large quantites are shipped both in a fresh and salted state, though great dawbaces are created by the slowness and uncertainty of transportation. This question of transportation virtually affects this entire region in all its products. It is now costly and tedious canal] navigation. No certainty can be had of perishable articles reaching market in good condition. In view of these facts, and foreseeing the vast benefits to be derived, a few energetic native and Northern gentlemen have obtained a charter for a railroad from Elizabeth City to Norfolk. Something more than the difficulties usually surrounding such an enterprise, have beset this one. The comparative ignorance of the great natural wealth of this region, the insular ideas of the inhabitants, their poverty, and the commercial depression, are all obstacles besetting its path. But each and all of these impediments will be overcome by the intrinsic merit of the enterprise. The distance from Elizabeth City to Norfolk is but forty miles by the surveyed route of the road, and can be readily accomplished in two hours. This would bring Elizabeth City within twenty-two to twenty-six hours of New York, making possible profitable shipments of all products. That accomplished this vicinity will furnish New York with vast supplies of truck, fruits, and fish in anticipation of all other points from which these articles can now be shipped and reach market in good order.

In view of the advantages to be had by this road, several intelligent Northern gentlemen, thoroughly conversant with advanced agriculture, have purchased farms adjoining the city, which they are now gradually fitting for truck and fruit raising.

The local elections in the great States of Pennsylvania and New York show that the Republican party is regaining many of the votes it lost by the sweep of the "tidal wave" last fall. In Philadelphia, Lancaster, the old Democratic City of Reading, in Harrisburg and other places the increase of the Republican vote is remarkable. Persons who have been sanguine in expectations that President GRANT'S successor was to be a Democrat will find in these facts some cause for recasting their opinions.

The Convention bill is again agitated. The Bourbons are doing their level best to force it through.

THE GOOD OLD TIMES.

The last *Harper's Weekly* rebukes the fault-finding and carping of those who now proclaim that we are living in the "worst times" any people ever endured, by reproducing the following article from the Philadelphia *Aurora*, on the occasion of Gen. WASHINGTON'S retirement from the Presidency.

"'Lord, now lettest Thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen Thy salvation,' was the pious ejaculation of a man who beheld a flood of happiness rushing upon mankind. If ever there was a time that would license the reiteration of the exclamation, that time is now arrived; for the man who is the source of all the misfortunes of our country is this day reduced to a level with his fellow citizens, and is no longer possessed of power to multiply evils upon the United States. If ever there was a period for rejoicing, this is the moment. Every heart in unison with the freedom and happines of the people ought to beat high with exhultation that the name of Washington from this day ceases to give a currency to political iniquity, and to legalize corruption. A new era is now opening upon us—an era which promises much to the people; for public measures must now stand upon their own merits, and nefarious projects can no longer be supported by a name. When a retrospect is taken of the Washington administration for eight years, it is a subject of the greatest astonishment that a single individual should have cankered the principles of republicanism in an enlightened people just emerged from the gulf of despotism, and should have carried his designs against the public liberty so far as to have put in joopardy its very existence. Such, however, are the facts, and with these staring us in the face, this day ought to be a jubilee in the United States."

The article is supplemented by the admirable address of Gen. GRANT at LINCOLN'S grave, and embellished with likenesses of WASHINGTON, LINCOLN, and GRANT.

Notwithstanding all the shortcomings of some of our public men, history will point to the record of the Republican party during the past fourteen years as the brightest page in the annals of our great country. "Say not thou, What is the cause that the former days were better than these? for thou dost not inquire wisely concerning this."

STAND FIRM.

In a country and under a government such as ours political parties are necessary. And the political history of the nation demonstrates that nothing can be expected in the way of reform by petty factions standing aloof from a recognized powerful party, simply because their own peculiar policy is not adhered to, or their efforts in a given direction are unsuccessful. The history of the defunct Liberal Republican party is an illustration of this. It only aided the enemy—helped the Democratic party into power.

Granted that there is need of reform. Should not real, earnest reformers direct their attention and devote their energies to the work of purifying the party now in possession of the government, which has already accomplished so much, rather than lead themselves to factional cliques, to be run in the interests of dissatisfied sore heads and played out politicians? It would be strange were there not bad men and leaders in so old and powerful a party as the Republican. It would be stranger were there no mistakes made in its policy. But its *principles are correct and* WILL ENDURE. Let every true man stand firm.

A POPULAR HERESY.

We would not detract from the fame of heroes who have won a name in defense of country and liberty; but we fear there is too much of a disposition to bestow praise upon military heroes simply because they have carved reputations with their swords. Our histories, school books, and even speeches to children, are poisoned with this heresy. Every school boy knows ALEXANDER, CÆSAR, and NAPOLEON, but alas, how few know the bloodless heroes of peace. If a member of a school board or any other visitor be called upon on examination days to talk to the children, he is not unlikely to attempt to inspire them by referring them to the military heroes, while scarce no reference at all is made to PAUL, or LUTHER, or WILBERFORCE, or to others whose banners have not been rolled in blood. These things should be changed. If we want the reign of peace let us teach our children the principles of peace. Let this teaching be at school as well as at home. The German aphorism is that what you want to appear in the *life* of a nation should first be put in the *schools* of that nation.

We copy an article this week from the Raleigh *Era*, every word of which we endorse. In the Northern States those enjoying the party patronage feel it their duty to support and sustain the party press. Any one neglecting or refusing to do this is invited to "step down and out." Here, in North Carolina the office holders, as a general rule, have pursued the opposite course—that of pocketing all the profits and letting the party papers take care of themselves. The Republican press is the great agent through which correct political information is disseminated. The wider and more extensive the Republican newspapers are circulated among the people the more certainly will the party triumph in 1876. The office holders must be made to understand that those of them who do not come up squarely to the support of the press *must vacate*: that better men will be found to fill their places.

The Congress that closed on the 4th inst., if not particularly distinguished for what it has done, is certainly entitled to great credit for what it has not done. There has been no Congress for years that has panned out so poorly for speculators and rings. It has had before it schemes enough to have swamped the Treasury had it been ten times as rich as it is, but to its credit it turned the cold shoulder. The rail road lobbyists tried to capture it, but in vain. The sewing machine ring was powerful and importunate, but it failed to secure a new lease of life for that gigantic monopoly. So with other "jobs." Let us thank Congress for thus resisting temptation.

"Eat your bread, Charles—do not fling it away," said a learned and good Judge to one of his family, adding "for who knows in the vicissitudes of this life, if you may not some day want it." The old gentleman had to cough, look learned and go away, when the youngster answered more logically. "If I eat it, how can I have it when I want it?"—*Ex.*

Whereupon some wicked wag says that all this is the result of a learned Judge having children.

And now it transpires that more money is required to run the State government of Missouri than the much villified administration of KELLOGG in Louisiana. A Democratic howl about economy would now be in order, but the Democracy are only blatant reformers when the Republicans are spending the money.

A Few Thoughts for Office Holders.

The Republican party in North Carolina, as in most of Southern States, is composed mainly of poor men. They are, as a general rule, compelled, to rely upon the statements of their leaders concerning events of a political character. Whatever of information they get must usually be furnished them gratis. In order to disseminate Republican ideas, therefore it has been necessary to distribute our party papers in many instances free of charge.

But while the greater portion of the party are excusable on account of inability to subscribe for the different Republican papers of the State, there are those possessed of abundant means obtained by holding lucrative positions, who do not give a cent to sustain any of the different journals, It is high time that such men should be made to feel that office is not a *right* but a *privilege*, and they should not be allowed to entrench themselves behind positions obtained through the agency of the Press, and refuse to aid in its support.

This state of things *must cease*. We urge upon our different party papers in North Carolina to join us in ferreting out and holding up such men to the masses of the Republicans of the State. Let them understand that if they persist in their picayune course the party will see to it that they shall give way to those who have some interest in the success of Republican principles as well as their own personal aggrandizement.

We want the people to *know who they are*, and we stand ready to cooperate with our brethern of Republican press in an earnest effort to relieve us of some of the drones with whom go are now inflicted. We talk plain and we mean what we say; One of the greatest privileges of the press is to publish the truth without respect to persons. We shall do this, let the consequences fall where they may. Again, we urge upon our papers to join us in this matter.

The Republican party does not belong to a few favored individuals, but is the property of the patriotic and Union-loving men of the State and Nation. We call no names at present, but we know of men who have been in position, in this State, for the past six years who never spent a penny for a newspaper or never speak a word of encouragement for Republican principles, and yet, they still cling on to the skirts of power, "holding with the hare and running with the hound." Not a position of even the lightest complimentary kind escapes their keen visions, but once entrenched, they remain mere automatons. While this is the case the conductors of the Republican press are in many instance totally ignored and left to scramble for a further lease of power to a petted few.

We hope these words may be properly thought of and digested. The Republican Press of North Carolina should no longer be a lever with which to uphold a select number of individuals; and, speaking for the *Era*, we say it will not be.—*Era.*

The old Whig Element at the South.

I cherished the hope, when peace was restored, that the old Whigs of the South, some of whom reluctantly consented to Secession, and nearly all of whom were forced into Rebellion, would form a nucleus for Reconstruction. There was a numerous band of enlightened and patriotic Whigs who resisted Nullification, and who for ten or fifteen years afterwards, by boldly opposing the encroachments and aggressions of Southern Democrats, bridged over many dangers, and prevented a catastrophe until ultra men and malign councils North and South precipitated Secession and Rebellion. The Union had no truer, or bolder, or more devoted friends through all its political trials for 25 years than the Whigs of the South, whose representative men were distinguished alike for their talents, integrity, and patriotism. Prominent amoong these eloquent and earnest friends of the Union were William C. Preston of South Carolina; William A. Graham, Lewis Williams, and Kenneth Raynor of North Carolina; John Taliaferro, Alexander H. H. Stuart, and John M. Botts of Virginia; William C. Dawson, Thomas Butler King, and James L. Seward of Georgia; John White and James T. Morehead of Kentucky; Meredith P. Gentry, Christopher H. Williams, and Joseph L. Williams of Tennessee. That Whig element bound Tennessee and Kentucky to the Union, and but for adverse influences would have held North Carolina and Virginia; thus so narrowing the boundaries of rebellion as to have greatly lessened its horrors. I am even yet unwilling to relinquish the hope that the Whig spirit of the South will reassert itself, and, uniting with congenial Northern sympathies, work out wholesome results—*Thurlow Weed in the Tribune.*

Lecture at Fisk University.

Rev. W. R. Cobb, editor of the *Bulletin*, lectured last night before a full house in Howard Chapel, Fisk University. His subject was, "An Echo from Yesterday, or the Battle for Existeence." The earth's crust, he said, shows that insects, fishes and animals have contended for existence through millions of years. Men have struggled through all periods of the historic ages for mastery.

The speaker applied the doctrine of the lecture to the colored people, and thought that they must act with great prudence, in order to exist. He took a hopeful view of their future on account of their inherent strength and the elements which were working in their favor. He advised this colored friends to avoid laziness, rum, lust, and politics, and to attend to their material, moral and physical development. Brains, energy and pluck insured success. He advised the cultivation of kindly feeling toward the white people, and harmony among themselves.

At the end of the lecture a vote of thanks was returned to the lecturer for his elaborate address.—*Nashville Union.*

"Now pa, what is humbug?" "It is" replied papa "when ma pretends to be very fond of me and pnts no buttons on my shirt."

Why Andy Won't Go

Rough as it may appear on the Northern Democrats, the New York Evening Post says that the following is the text of Senator Andrew Johnson's reply to the invitation of New Hampshire Democratic State Committee to take the stump in that State during the present canvass. His allusions to the Democratic Party and the Constitution will be recognized as familiar and characteristic:

"Dear Sir: I am too busy and your weather is too lively for me to think of going up to New Hampshire this winter. All our troubles have arisen from the Democratic attempt to break up the Union and overthrow the Consiitution in 1861-5. The only obstacle to peace now is the refusal of the Democratic Party to concede equal rights to all men. When I say that I am for equal rights, I mean it; but when you say it, you don't mean it. When the Democratic Party gets right on this question then the Constitution will be safe, and you can command the services of

"Yours truly, ANDY JOHNSON."

After-Dinner Naps.

Many persons are in the habit of sleeping for half an hour or an hour immediattely after dinner. Ten minutes' sleep before dinner is worth more than an hour after. It rests and refreshes and prepares the system for vigorous digestion. If sleep is taken after dinner it it should be in the sitting posture, as the horizontal position is unfavorable to healthy digestion. Let those who need rest and sleep during the day take it before dinner instead of after and they will soon find that they will feel better and that their digestion will be improved thereby.

For All Female Complaints,

in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or the change of life, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription manifests such a positively remedial influence as to call forth the loudest praise from all who use it.

Mr. John A. Kimsey, druggist, of Knob Noster, Mo., writes as follows:

"Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., *Dear Sir*—Your medicines sell better than any other I keep, and give universal satisfaction. The people are especially delighted with your Favorite Prescription, and it seems to be a favorite among all that have ever used it." It is sold by druggists and dealers in medicines.

The State Grange Patrons of Husbandry met at the Good Templar Hall, Raleigh, on Wednesday, the Master Dr. Columbus, presiding. Full attendance from every section of the State. Dr. Mill's annual address referred to the duties and hopes of the Order. One of these duties was thought to be co-operation. He earnestly invoked the order to encourage manufactures. Grangers should make all their own implements used on the farm. Could also engaged extensively in manufacture of cotton goods. The Secretary's report showed there was 501 subordinate granges, with membership of 15,000.

The Coldest February in Forty-Three Years.

Providence, R. I., March 2.—Prof. Caswells meteorological report in *The Journal* shows the mean temperature of the past month to be 21°, or 6 1-10° below the average for the 43 preceeding Februaries. Twice only in 43 years has the month of February been colder here—in 1836 and 1838.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

Estate of Timothy Hunter

HAVING BEEN LEFT ADMINISTRATRIX of my late husband, Timothy Huntrix, by his last Will and Testament, I hereby notify all persons having claims against the said Estate, to present the same to W. A. Harney; and all persons indebted to the Estate will come foward and settle the same.

Elizabeth City, N. C., ANN HUNTER,
March 8th 1875 Administratrix.

DISOLUTION NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between A. A. Crookston, Francis Lightfoot and J. W. Smith, trading under the firm of Crookston, Lightfoot & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Jamesville, N. C. A. A. Crookston
March, 5th 1875. Francis Lightfoot
J. W. Smith.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONtinue the business of manufacturing Cypress Shingles and Wholesale Dealers in Yellow Pine, Cypress and Juniper Lumber, Doors, Sash, Blinds and all kinds of Building materials. Orders entrusted to our care will be promptly attended to.

Crookston & Smith
Jamesville, N. C., Mrrch 10th, 1875—4t.

JUST ISSUED!!

And Mailed, post-paid, on receipt of the marked price.

*Pieces marked * have Illustrated Title-Pages.*

Morning Breaks Upon the Tomb—Easter Anthem..... Thomas. 50
*Swinging on the Garden Gate—Song and Chorus..... Thomas 40
Where is My Loved One To-night?—Song and Chorus..... Hays 35
Sing Darkies Sing! (As sung by Carl Wagner)..... Hays 30
Angel Gabriel—Comic Song..... Stewart 35
*When Silver locks Replace the Gold (Answer to Silver Threads Amongthe Gold)—..... Leighton 35
*You Never Miss the Lager till the Keg Runs Dry—Comic Song..... 40
Gahe Awa'—Scotch Song..... Waud 30
Alone and at home—Song and Cho... Hays 35
*My Wee Wife Waiting at the Door—Ballad..... Thomas 40
Oh! Miss Susie!—End Song & Cho... Hays 35
Give Me but a Smile—S. & Cho..... Stewart 35
When First I Met Thee Nellie Dear—Song and Chorus..... Stewart 30
I'm Captain of the Guards—Com. S... Hays 35
Beyond the Golden Door—S. & Cho... White 30
Gertie's With the Angels Now—Song and Chorus..... Christie 30
Please God Make Room for a Little Boy..... Cox 30

INSTRUMENTAL.

La Belle Jeunesse—Polacca..... Wilson 50
*Awakening of the Birds—Morceau.. Maylath 40
*Sweetheart.—Melodie Gracieuse... Maylath 40
*Twinkling Stars—Morceau de Salon.. Wilson 50
The Higeland Maiden—Romance..... Wilson 50
Cujus Animam (Stabat Mater)..... Wageer 40
*Dreamland—Morceau de Salon... Maylath 40
*Echoes from the Palisades..... Wagner 40
Venetian Regatta—Trauscribed..... Wagner 40
*Merry Foresters—Forest Scene... Wagner 50
Rocking Waves—Transcribed..... Maylatn 40
*The Scotch Lassie—Reverie..... Pacher 40
Kitti's Polka Mazurka ..... Prevot 30
Fairy Land—Reverie. ..... Norvel 35
Sparkling Jewels—Polka..... Christie 30
*I'nk of Me Sometimes—Waltz... Wagner 20
*Temperance March (Easy)..... Wagner 20
*Men are Such Deceivers—Polka... Wagner 20
*Mollie Darling—Easy March..... Wagner 20

Peters' Household Melodies, Nos. 1, 2, and 3. A Collection of Popular Songs, by Hays, Dank, Stewart, etc. Each number contai sSeven or Eight Songs.
Price, 50 cents each; Yearly, 12 Nos. for $4.

Peters' Parlor Music, Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Each number contains several easy and moderately difficult Piano Pieces, by Kinkel, Becht, Wagner, Wilson, etc.
50 cents each; Yearly, 12 Nos. for $4.

La Creme de la Creme, Nos. 1 to 15. Each number contains 24 pages of classic and difficult Piano Music, worth at least $2.50.
Price of each No. 50 cts.; Qearly, 12 Nos. $4.

PUBLISHED BY
J. L. PETERS, 599 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

A Fortune for $1!

One Gift is Guaranteed to one of every eleven consecutive numbers.

$50,000 for ONE DOLLAR.

"NOW IS YOUR TIME,"

Dame Fortune helps those who help themslves.

500,000 Tickets at $1.00 each, numbered from 1 to 500,000, Inclusive. The exceedingly low price of Tickets brigns it within the reach of all.

Grand Gift Concert

In Aid of Public Improvements in the City of DENISON, TEXAS.

The Texas Gift Concert Association

Will Give A Grand Concert

WEDNESDAY, MARCH, 31, 1875.

And will Distribute to the Ticket-Holders

$250,000 IN GIFS.

DEPOSITORY, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, DENISON.

Distribution to Commence Immediately after the Concert. Managers of the Distribution chosen by the Ticket-Holders and prominent citizens.

LIST OF GIFTS:

1 Grand Cash Gift,				$50,000
1	"	"	"	25,000
1	"	"	"	15,000
1	"	"	"	10,000
1	"	"	"	5,000
1	"	"	"	2,500
1	"	"	"	1,500
10	"	"	$500 each	5,000
20	"	"	250 "	5,000
30	"	"	150 "	4,500
50	"	"	100 "	5,000
100	"	"	50 "	5,000
100	"	"	25 "	2,500
200	"	"	20 "	4,000
500	"	"	10 "	5,000
1,000	"	"	5 "	5,000
1,500	"	"	3½ "	5,250
46,250	"	"	1 "	46,250

49,767 Grand Cash Gifts, amounting to 200,0000
22 prizes in real estate amounting to 50,000

49,789 Gifts, amounting to..... $250,000

Please address us for circulars giving references and full particulars.

A statement of the Distribution will be published and fowarded to ticket holders, and all gifts will be promptly paid after the distribution.

Good and Responsible Persons wanted to work for the interest of this Association. Liberal Commission allowed.

How to Remit to us.

Money should be sent by Express or by Draft, Post Office Money Order or Registered Letter.

Address all Communications to
ALPHEUS R. COLLINS, Sec'y.,
273m. Denison, Texas.

E. B. BLAMIRE & CO.,

(SUCCESSOR TO BLAMIRE, WILKINS & WILSON,

182 MAIN ST., NORFOLK, VA.)

Will commence their closing out sale of Fall and Winter goods of this date consisting in part of

DRESS GOODS

in great variety, in all the fashionable shades, at a great reduction or former prices.

BLACK ALPACCAS at 35 40 45 and 50 cts., very cheap.

We have also received a new lot of

REAL HAIR BRAIDS

all which will be sold at one half the regular retail price, prices from $1 to $5. also agents in Norfolk for the sale of E. BUTTERICK & CO'S.

Celebrated Patterns of Garments.

Send for catelogue. We will mail samples of DRESS GOODS to any address on application.

E. B. Blamire & Co.,

182 Main St., Norfolk, Va.,

"OLD BEE HIVE"

The Best Investment

A RESERVE ENDOWMENT
IN THE
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
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Guaranteeing a Cash Payment if Living, and a Specific Sum in the event of death.

The STRONG POINTS of the RESERVE PLANS are:

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3. A definite surrender value specified on the face of the Policy.

4. The Term for which the insurance is to run elected by the insured.

5. Grace in payment of premiums of from one to six months.

9. All the merits of plan Life Insurance, Endowment and Investment combined in one contract.

These plans are secured to the Company by copyright.

The Metropolitian is a mutual Company. It has over $30,000,000 Insurance in force and $123 security for every $100 of liability. It issued in 1873, 12,242 policies, being a gain over 1172, of 3,253 policies and $5,837,524 mount of Insurance, and of the total gain of business as done by all the Companies of the Country for the year, the Metropolitan comting with forty seven others, supplied one sixth. Its death losses were only two-thirds of the average of all the Companies.

It has never reinsured another Company

"Tree is known by its fruit."

For further information apply to
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Wilmington, N. C.
Office, No. 6, New Hanover Bank Building or to Agts. throughout the State.
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BROWN & HARRISON,

Grocers & Liquor Merchants,

N. W. COR. MAIN & WATER STS.,

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The largest and best selection of Groceries, Meats, Flour, Salt, Tobacco, Cigars and Liquors in the City. The people of Town and surrounding country respectfully solicited to call and examine. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. 31-3m.

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Great Inducements.

TO MAKE

Improvements

In our Building and a change in the business I am compelled to sell off a large portion of the STOCK.

I will therefore offer Great Inducements

IN

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

DRUGGETS

RUGS, &C.

Also a large Stock of the

House Furnishing Goods

Such as

BLANKET,

QUILTS, BED AND

TABLE SPREADS,
TABLE LINENS &C.

LACE CURTAINS

AND

SHADE

We have an extra large Stock and will sell them extraordinarily cheap.

H. WERTHEIMER;

23 3m 173 Main St., Norfolk, Va.

Mammoth Japanese, SEED CORN.

"Conquering poverty, blessing the earth,
And bidding defiance to guant Famine and Death."

"The earliest, heaviest, soundest and most prolific variety of Corn ever grown in America."

This is the testimony of *thirteen* papers published in different States, to whom we sent small sample packages last year to test it.

The *Times*, of Huntsville, Texas, says: "We have seeen a specimen stalk of this Corn, which had twenty-six large ears, fully matured, on it."

* * "It surpasses all anticipations, and is just the article needed in this country."—*Times*, Natchitoches, Miss. "It is superior to any other variety."—*Journal*, Corning, N. Y. "It will be a valuable acquisition in the agricultural products of the country.—*Gazette*, Sulphur Spring, Texas. "This Corn can be sown the latter part of July, and ripen before frost."—*Index*, Warsaw, Mo. "It is highly recommended by those who have tried it."—*Ohio Repository*. "We have noticed this Corn highly spoken of by the Press.—*Advertiser*, Moulton, Ala "It will yield in our climate two crops a year."—*Advertiser*, Bastrop, Texas. "It can be successfully grown in Canada."—*Montreal World*. "It is peculiarly adapted to the short seasons of the North."—*Rec. J. Long* Keokuk, Iowa. "It is just thing for our swamp land."—*Dr. Johnston*, Ocala, Fla.

☞ We have the above testimony on file in our office, and could produce many more if space would permit. It will produce from 50 to 200 bushels of shelled Corn to the acre on any soil, from Florida to Oregon. We possess sworn statements of these facts.

The important points of superiority claimed for this Corn over other varieties, and which are fully sustained by the voluntary statements of farmers who raised from seed got of us last year, are these:

1st. This Corn will yield from twice to three times as many bushels to the acre on the same soil and with the same culture.

2nd. The Corn is heavier in weight, has a larger, longer ear and thinner husk, and makes corn meal for family use sweeter and more nutritious and valuable for feeding stock.

3rd. The stalks grow more vigorous and healthy, and sufficiently strong to produce from 3 to 30 well-developed ears.

4th. The stalks bear more foliage and is better for feeding.

5th. That it will grow and produce a profitable crop on ground where other corn will not grow to maturity.

6th. It ripens earlier and is not liable to be caught by frost.

7th. To be cut green and used for feeding, it is fifty per cent. better than any other variety of corn.

Our Corn has all been selected with the greatest care, the small end of every ear broken off, the ballance shelled by hand.

WE WARRANT EVERY GRAIN OF IT TO GROW.

The increase yield per acre over the old varieties will pay for the seed 20 times over; besides, every farmer that plants this year will have a large demand for seed at good prices.

This Corn was produced by some procured by our Consular Agent, and said to have its origin in Japan.

TERMS.

By mail, post-paid. $1.00 per pound, put up a neat packages; 15 packages for $10; 50 packages for $20; 100 packages for $30. Elegant Chromos, 19 by 24 inches, together with a stalk of "Japanese Corn," having no less than

TWENTY FULL-GROWN EARS OF CORN ON IT,

some of them measuring ten and twelve inches in length, will be sent free of charge when 15 or more packages of Corn are ordered at one time.

Some of our Agents to whom we have sent sample stalks, are to-day making over fifty dollars a day, showing the stalks and taking orders for the Corn.

500 AGENTS WANTED! No Seed sent out C. O. D. Terms Cash.

Registered letters are at our risk. Our terms are all the same to Grangers, Odd Fellows and common folks. Address cash orders to
E. GUSTAVUS & CO.,
Publishers of "Travels in Japan."
HOLSTON,
36-2 mo. Washington County, Va.

-$20-

WILL BUY A

FIRST MORTGAGE PREMIUM BOND

OF THE

N. Y. Industrial Exhibition Co.

These Bonds are issued for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a building in the City of New York, to be used for a

Perpetual World's Fair,

a permanent home, where every manufacturer can exhibit and sell his goods, and every patentee can show his invention; a centre of industry which will prove a vast benefit to the whole country.

For this purpose, the Legislature of the State of New York has granted a charter to a number of our most wealthy and respectable merchants, and these gentlemen have purchased no less than eight blocks of the most valuable land in the City of New York. The building to be erected will be seven stories high (150 feet in height,) surmounted by a magnificent dome, and will cover a space of 22 acres. It will be constructed of Iron, Brick and Glass, and made fire-proof. The bonds, which are all for $20 each, are secured by a first mortgage on the land and building, and for the purpose of making them popular, the directors have decided to have quarterly drawings of $150,000 each; this money being the interest on the amount of the whole loan.

Address, for Bonds and full information;
MORGENTHA, BRUNO & CO.
Financial Agents, 23 Park Row, New York
Post Office Drawer. 29.

Remit by Draft on N. Y. City
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Postponement impossible under this plan.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BLATCHLEY'S

Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP is the acknowledged STANDARD of the market, by popular verdict, the best pump for the least money. Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop Chock Valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the joints, and the copper chamber which never cracks, scales or rusts and will last a life time. For sale by Dealers and the trade generally. In order to be sure that you get Blatchley's Pump, be careful and see that it has my trade-mark as above. If you do not know where to buy, descriptive circulars, together with the name and address of the agent nearest you will be promptly furnished by addressing with stamp.

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,
506 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
March 3 -6m.

DR. TUTTS VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS.

A mild aperient and gentle purgative, recommended for the cure of all derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. By their timely use much sickness is prevented. The test of many years have proven them to be the safest, surest and best of all the pills ever offered to the public. They purify the blood, remove all corruptions and restore the diseased system to perfect health. As an antidote to Chills and Fever they have no equal. For dyspepsia they are a specific. For sick headache and Bilious colic they are a sure cure. For Consumption, Rheumatism, Piles, Palpitation of the Heart, pain in the side, back and loins, Nervousness, a positive remedy. For Female Irregularities, without a rival. When one does not "feel very well," a single dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and imparts vigor to the system. Sold everywhere. Office, 18 Murray Street, New York.

DR TUTTS HAIR DYE.

is easily applied, imparts a beautiful black or brown, and acts like magic. The best in the world. Sold by all druggists. Price $1.00 a box.

DR. TUTTS EXPECTORANT.

The ghastly record of deaths that result from pulmonary affections is frightful. There is no disease that is so insidious in its attack as consumption. By the neglect of "slight colds" they soon become deep seated and defy remedies which, if applied at the outset would have averted all danger. Dr Tutt's Expectorant has proven itself the most valuable Lung Balsam ever discovered. A distinguished clergyman of New York pronounce it the "greatest blessing of the nineteenth century" and says, "no family should be without it." It is pleasant to the taste, and a single dose will often remove the most obstinate cough.

Office, 18 Murray Street, New York.

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Devoted to the interests of the Republican party.

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34-3m.

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ALADDIN SECURITY OIL

WARRANTED 150 DEGREES FIRE TEST.

THE BEST HOUSEHOLD OIL IN THE WORLD.

Indorsed by the Fire Insurance Companies.

Read the following Certificate selected from many others.

Howard FIRE INSURANCE COMPAFY OF BALTIMORE. Baltimore, December, 23, 1874.—Messrs. C. West & Sons—Gentlemen: Having used the various Oils sold in this city for illuminating purposes, I take pleasure in recommending your "Aladdin Security" as the safest and best ever used in our household.

Yours, truly,
(Signed.) ANDREW REESE, President.

it will not explode.

ASK YOUR STOREKEEPERS FOR IT.

WHOLESALE DEPOT.

C. WEST & SONS,

113 and 115 W. Lombard St. Baltimore Md.

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ONLY $1.00 A YEAR!
ONLY $1.00 A YEAR!

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BEST OF STORIES.
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Through which every desirable article in New York is furnished at the lowest rates, without extra charge.

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Our Own Fireside,

Is a Home Journal for the Fireside.

Eight large pages, with illustrations.

It is now in its Fourth year.

Price, $1.00 a year. Ten cents extra must be sent to pay postage.

Every subscriber has the choice of a Premium.

Send a 3-cent stamp for sample copy and see the paper and list of premiums offered.

There is also a way provided by which any one not able to subscribe can secure the paper one year without money. Address with stamp OUR OWN FIRESIDE PUBLISHING CO., 176 William Street, New York.

Canvassers wanted. A Champion Job Press given for a club of 85 subscribers.

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF VALUABLE

NORTH CAROLINA LANDS

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE D. POOL,

Real Estate Agent,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

p United States offers such inducements to capitalists and emigrants, as this section of North Carolina. In longevity and healthfulness, in will compare favorably with any where: and in easy and cheap transportation of products to market, in pleasantness of climate, in the adability of the people, in great fertility, and durability of soil, no section can equal it.

There are fourteen steamers—most of them are large size—now plying between this place and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, making the town easily accessible to emigrants, and the means of cheap water transportation for farm products, and other articles, unsurpassed. In addition to this a railroad, &c.

A railroad will soon be built to Norfolk, putting this place in direct communication by Rail, with the whole United States. This, together with our great fishing, farming and manufacturing interests, and certain early completion of already projected works of improvement for putting in nearer, cheaper and easier communication with the Ocean, will render this one of the most important commercial, and manufacturing points on the Southern country.

A desirable farm of 260 acres—one third cleared, and the balance covered with the most valuable timber the country affords is offered for sale. It is six miles from town, one mile from navigable water, has our buildings, is in a good neighborhood, on a very public road. There is a school within one mile and a church within two miles of the place. The land produces finely, corn, cotton, wheat, oats, &c., and is offered for the low price of $15 an acre on easy payments.

Another farm equally valuable as the above containing 186 acres is offered for sale for $1,600, one half cash, balance in a year with interest. This farm is within one mile of a navigable river, is only one mile from a church and school house, has good dwellings and all necessary out-buildings upon it, is mostly cleared, and is very productive. It is only six miles from

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Swine Breeding.

The Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture discussed this subject, and in its discussion Mr. Harris, of New York, said it must be admitted, as a rule, that he true office of the pig was to use and economize food which would otherwise be wasted or sold at a profit, but still farmers could sometimes better afford to feed corn or wheat to well-bred pigs than to sell it at the market price. He did not know any more profitable branch of farming than raising pigs and selling them at four months for from $7 to $8 a head. He was certain that pigs could be raised that would dress more than fifty pounds at four months old, and by studying the wants of the market and paying more attention to quality, we should be able to hold our own against the West. The aim should be to produce choice meat and rich manure. Mr. Harris said he had endeavored to find out how much pork there was in a pound of corn, and he had found that two pounds of corn would produce a little more than one pound of increase. Liberal feeding while the pig was growing would not only be more economical but they would get more rather than less meat. One hundred pounds of corn, over and above the amount required to sustain the vital functions, was capable of producing sixty-one pounds of dressed pork. Science had produced a pig nearly perfect in form, with a small proportion of bone and offal, and what was now wanted was a pig with strong digestive apparatus. The pig must have a good appetite in order to make pork, and should be kept warm, dry and happy in his pen, with no disposition to run about and stick his nose into other people's business. The restless native pig required twenty-two pounds of corn a week to keep him alive, while the quiet and meditative Essex pig only needed thirteen pounds; and he believed a pig could be bred that would do even better than that. In feeding pigs, the first object should be to reduce the cost of running the machine. If pigs were kept in a damp, wet, or dirty pen, more food was required to keep up the heat of the body. Regular feeding was important, because irregularity in this respect induced restlessness and indigestion. If two pounds of corn, over and above the amount required to sustain the vital functions, was capable of producing a pound of dressed pork, farmers should understand that every extra two pounds of corn required to keep up the heat in cold, damp pens, was an actual loss, not of two pounds of corn, but of one pound of dressed pork. On the subject of pig-manure, Mr. Harris said he estimated that he got 41¼ cents' worth of manure a week from a pig whose food cost him 37½ cents. He presented tables showing the value of the manure obtained from feeding various kinds of grain and roots. Pig manure was very liable to be wasted, there was so much urine connected with it, and great care should be taken to absorb the liquid, which was a very powerful manure.

Wheat---Broadcast and Drilled.

Dr. E. M. Pendleton, Professor of Agriculture in the Georgia State College of Agriculture, has made some experiments in sowing wheat broadcast, and in drills, the results being largely in favor of the latter system. In the first place less than half the quantity of seed is required per acre, if sown in drills, than broadcast, this being no small item saved where a large area of land is cultivated. The yield reported is nearly fifty per cent. in favor of drilling, besides, for every bushel of wheat obtained from broadcast sowing, one hundred and thirty-seven pounds of straw were produced, and from the drilled only ninety-nine pounds. From this showing it would appear that a man in raising thirty bushels of wheat per acre in drills, gets a half ton less straw than by the broadcast system; consequently drilled wheat is the least exhaustive of fertility in proportion to the amount of grain produced.

In the experiments referred to, it was further shown that culture of the growing crop produced decidedly beneficial results. After the crop was well started in spring, a subsoil plow was run between each two rows, breaking up the earth, but throwing none against the plants. If stirring the soil about corn in summer is beneficial, we can see no good reason why it should not be for the young wheat plant. Whether the increase in yield and quality of grain will be sufficient to pay the extra cost of culture remains to be determined by a series of experiments extending through several years. One or two failures or successes are not to be taken as conclusive in demonstrating the value or worthlessness of such systems of culture.

Farm Notes.

Sawdust is bad for floors of the henery. Fowls are likely to pick it up and fill their crops with it, and it is bad for them. A clean earth floor is far better. Even a plank floor is better.

No one has yet discovered that paris green, applied to potato vines to kill the Colorado potato beetle, poisons the tuber. On the contrary, careful experiments made to determine the fact prove that it does not.

If you want to increase the wood growth the coming season prune any time before the sap starts, only you are not advised to choose a day when the wood is frozen. If the object is to secure fruit the following season, prune in June, which will check the growth of wood and develop fruit buds.

Millet should not be sown with oats. It should be sown separately and later—say last of May to 10th or 15th of June—on clean well-pulverized land and cut (if for forage) when in bloom and cured like other grasses. It is an annual plant and the sowing must be repeated each year.

The Mississippi River.

The report of the board of officers appointed under the act of Congress of June 23, 1874, in reference to the improvement of navigation at the mouth of the Mississippi river has been made. The persons appointed to this service were three officers of the Engineer corps of the United States army, Lieutenant Colonels Wright and Alexander and Major Comstock; one officer of the Coast Survey, Professor Henry Mitchell; and three engineers from civil life, Messrs. T. E. Sickles, W. Milnor Roberts and H. D. Whitcomb. This board visited in Europe and Africa the various points at which engineering science has triumphed over difficulties similar to those found in the case before them. They visited the mouths of the Rhone, the Vistula and the Danube, and examined the works of the Suez canal, and in the light of the knowledge thus acquired made the surveys in Louisiana. They have now terminated their labors by the presentation of a report of that admirable class which gives all the necessary facts of a great case in a few pages, and bases a postive recommendation on the facts shown to exist.

It is deemed feasible to accomplish in the Mississippi all that is necessary in either one of two ways—by cutting a canal from a given point in the course of the river through the land to deep water, or by such construction of jetties or long piers at the mouth of one of the channels now open as will keep the current of the river sufficiently close to dredge out the stream and prevent deposit, or at all events deposit within a depth where it could do harm. Of the board of seven persons six favor the latter plan, one only—Lieutenant Colonel Wright—being in favor of a canal. In addition to the various reasons giving in full in the report why the committee believe the improvement of the south pass far preferable to the construction of a canal, the important element of cost is also in its favor. To construct and maintain the canal would cost $11,514,200, and the works at the south pass would cost for construction and maintenance $7,942,110.

An Illinois man, who wants to do good, thus writes to a Chicago agent of the Kansas grasshopper sufferers: "Mr. Ludlow, Sir: I understand you are an agent for Kansas sufferers, and as i am not duing anything at present, i think it would be a good thing to go from one town to another and collect money for the Sufferers wich I would like to do. I would expect sum pay for it."

THE CARBONDALE ROBBERY.

A Guilty Spirit Chases the Bank Burglars to their Fate---Changing the Hiding Place of the Stolen Money.

William Rafferty, who was arrested in Binghamton, N. Y., by Pinkerton's detectives for complicity in the Carbondale Bank robbery of January 14, has given an account of the way in which he and his confederates tried to conceal the money satisfactorily to all the parties, which shows that they found that a more difficult matter than the stealing of it. The $6,000 they obtained they put in an old bag, and before they could obtain any more they were frightened away. They left by the back door and, handing the money to a confederate on the outside, two of them went around the block and came along by the bank and joined the crowd then assembled there. The other robber, a man named Decker, went across the river. Rafferty and his comrade joined in the search for the robbers, and were very enthusiastic, doing more than any others in putting the searchers on the wrong track and bringing about the arrest of the two suspected persons, who were subsequently released.

The confederate who took the bag of money handed to him at the rear of the bank hid it in an ash heap back of his house. It had been there but a few hours when the man who hid it was seized with the fear that the house would be searched. He consulted with his companions, and was advised to remove the treasure to a safer place. He then dug up the bag and secreted it in a snow bank in the rear of another house in an out of the way part of the city. Becoming nervous again, owing to an apprehension that the hiding place of the money might be traced up by the tracks in the snow, another change was made the same day. The money was transferred from the snow bank and hidden in a bundle of lath lying in the yard of a sawmill. It rested there until about midnight, when its guilty guardian, thinking that the lath might be sold the next day, arose from bed and hastened to find another and safer place to secrete it. After considerable consideration about the matter the bag of money was hung beneath the seat of the uneasy robber's water closet. The next day, in wandering about the streets of Carbondale, he overheard two men in the Harrison House say that the place might be searched. This frightened him again, as he could not get it out of his mind that the place to be searched was his. He again took counsel with some of his companions in the crime, and it was decided to take the money to the saloon of another confederate named Bond. It was there thrown in under the bar. At this place the money was counted for the first time. There was in the bag $5,800, mostly in five-dollar bills. The last hiding place being finally decided unsuitable, the bag was given to Rafferty to take care of. He had no house of his own and carried the money on his person for some time; finally taking it to a store, of the owner of which he refuses to give the name, he took up a board in the floor and placed it there. The owner of the store had nothing further to do with the matter, Rafferty says. To this arrangement the sharers in the booty were opposed, as it would be impossible to get it in case they were obliged to leave town suddenly. The money was therefore taken from the store and placed some distance in the entrance to a coal mine, in a crevice. Here it lay for a day or two, when Rafferty went to see if it was all safe, and found that the rats had carried off about two hundred dollars, and mutilated quite a number of bills. This was an alarming discovery; so it was resolved, in order that the responsibility of the charge might be divided, to share the money among the gang and have an end to the matter. So the division was made, and unfortunately an outside man, who acted as watcher, etc., was not given any share of the plunder. This unwise act on the part of the gang was the main thing leading to their detection. The slighted man took some friends into his confidence, and they at once commenced a system of blackmail on the parties who had the money. The vigilant detectives accidentally got hold of one of these discontented individuals and pumped sufficient information out of him to warrant him in his subsequent action. Rafferty, Decker, Bond and McGovern were arrested, as already stated, by telegraph, and are now awaiting trial.

Of the stolen funds $5,500 have been recovered. Of this Rafferty had $900 hidden in a barn.

What they Wear.

The novelty for scarf sashes and overskirts of evening dresses, says a fashion journal, is white net covered so closely with silver spangles that the net-work is concealed an a surface of silver is presented. It i also used for transparent sleeves of silk dresses.

Very full ruches for the neck are now preferred, as scant ones look poor. The newest muslin ruches are laid in triple box-plaits that are cut down in the center to show all the lace on the edge in row upon row. This costs $1.75 a yard. Crepe lisse plaitings for the neck have wider plaitings similarly made for the sleeves. These are first crimped, then box-plaited, and two rows of different widths are sewed together and bound by soft lutestring ribbon. Other ruches are hemmed, and merely side plaited; two rows of different depths are then used to show the hems. The slightest airy ruffles have a scallop on each plait, and this scallop is finished with a tiny pearl edging. Organdy ruffles are cut bias in order to give them a fuller effect, and are also scalloped and finished with a pearl edge trimming.

The newest collarettes are of Mechlin lace, frilled and ruffled very high around the neck, fastened behind with a pink rose and long streamers of blue, rose, or black velvet ribbon, and trimmed in front with a long jabot of waves of lace that extend to the waist, and have pink roses and ribbon loops in the waves. These are pretty, becoming, and stylish, as the caprice is for trimming the neck as high as possible, even in the ball-room. Valenciennes collarettes of this kind cost from $6.50 to $20.

Dressy littles Marie Antoinette collars are made with plaited tulle standing around the neck, soft bias folds of tulle laid on the breast, and an edge of blue China crape piping and plaiting fastened in front by a pink rose and blue gros grain bow; price $5.50.

For light mourning dresses cut with heart-shaped neck is a box-plaiting of tulle, with black vevet loops between each plait, and a little transferred star is on each velvet plait; price $5.50. The same collarettes are made with Sevres blue or pale pink ribbon.

The Cost of Government.

Governor Tilden, of New York, states that "in the decade beginning July 1, 1875, the people of the United States will have paid in taxes $7,000,000,000—three-fifths for the use of the Federal government and two-fifths for the State and municipal governments." The sum is nearly one-half the total assessed wealth of the country ($14,000,000,000) in 1870. The yearly average is $700,000,000, equal to five per cent. on the whole taxable valuation. It appears then that our total taxes are five per cent. a year on our assessed wealth, and that in every twenty years a sum equal to all the assessed wealth of the country is consumed in the cost of governing it. The figures are certainly startling, and an exchange very truly says there cannot be a considerable substantial growth in wealth in a land where five per cent. of the wealth is annually consumed in taxes; there may be transfers of property from one class to another; a few may grow rapidly richer, while the masses grow poorer; but a general prosperity is impossible. At a x rate of five per cent. maintained for ten years exhibits a condition in which government devours all the substance of the people every two decades, and makes them as thorough vassals as were the liegemen of a feudal baron of the middle ages. And its effect extends far beyond this. It discourages attachment to and cultivation of the soil, heightens the fierce struggle for life, and provokes a resort to those rapacious enterprises that promise exorbitant and unfair profits.

If you want to make a drum stick set it on the head of a tar barrel.

Accommodations for Visitors to the Centennial.

Director General Gashorn, in his letter to the Centennial Committee, says: It is estimated that from 6,000 to 10,000 non-resident commissioners, exhibitors and employees will require lodging for a period of seven months in Philadelphia during the exhibition, and that there will be an average of 20,000 visitors in the city daily, for whom comfortable, cheap and convenient quarters must be provided. What ability the existing hotels in this city have for accommodating so great a number I am not advised, but as so much of the success of the exhibition will depend on the inducements that may be offered to the public in this behalf I cannot too urgently call the attention of the committees and citizens of Philadelphia to the importance of considering this subject without delay, with the view of organizing a system of hotel accommodations that will be sufficient for all reasonable demands. The official announcement that ample provision under proper regulations has been made will greatly increase interest in the exhibition at home and abroad. Transportation will be required for from 40,000 to 60,000 persons daily to and from the park, and on extraordinary occasions double these numbers may have to be provided. At the Paris exhibition in 1867 there was an average of 70,000 daily admissions, and on one occasion the number reached 173,923. It is reasonable to estimate that the daily attendance at Fairmount Park will be at least 50,000. It should be remembered also that this multitude must be transported by private and public conveyances, between the hours of eight A. M. and twelve M., and return between five and eight P. M. The question of transportation for such great numbers therefore becomes as difficult as it is essential. The attendance will largely depend on facilities that will be offered for the comfort and convenience of visitors. Hence the importance of a satisfactory solution of the question. In the consideration of this question should be included the condition of the approaches to the park from different sections of the city, and also the tariff of rates for carriages, hacks, cabs, omnibuses, and other public conveyances, which should be registered by law to prevent imposition. It is apparent that these questions, although local in their character, are of great interest to the general public, and are really the most essential elements to the success of the exhibition. In the proper provision for their regulation is involved the reputation of the city and the good will of the public toward the enterprise. The accommodation of visitors without the exhibition ground does not properly come within the duties of the national commission. The commission will, however, secure, as far as possible, favorable transportation facilities for exhibitors and visitors to the city, but the special arrangements for their entertainment while in the city should be made by the citizens of Philadelphia.

A Minnesota Winter.

Thirty below zero.

The windows are curtained with rime.

Icicles pend from beard and mustaches.

Horses trot in a coat of silver mail.

If you have ears, prepare to shed them now.

The cold of the last week has been extreme. This is the "cold week" of the Minnesota winter, but in no recent similar period has the dip of the thermometer averaged quite so low. Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights were remarkably severe, and those who slept with an open window at the foot of the bed sacrificed comfort to ventilation. They escaped the Scylla of asphyxia and skirted near the Charybdis of congealation. And when they rose at last they found the mercury hovering in the vicinity of minus thirty degrees. During these days the air has been laden with moisture, and the atmospherical phenomena have been striking and beautiful. Saturday was a specimen day. At two o'clock the sun glowed suddenly in a solid bank of cloud, and, during this season of moodiness, two mock suns, nearly as large and brilliant as the real sun, appeared in the sky to the right and left, some twenty degrees distant and horizontal with it, and these were suspended in a brilliant halo, which encircled the sun, the horizon cutting off the lower edge. Shortly after, there burst through the clouds, twenty degrees further off, another halo, containing, however, no duplicate suns. These halos gradually brightened until they took on all the tints of iris, and there were twin "rainbows" painted in nature's most delicate touch. And, above them all, nearly in the zenith, glowed the corona, the segment of an inverted bow, painted with gorgeous dyes from red to purple, resting on the outer halo, and exceedingly brilliant at the point of tangency. This was brighter than the other bows, and lasted longer, but it was fickle—fading, then flashing up in a splendid arc, coming and going, like the lambent light of the aurora. Finally, the sun declined, the fog lifted, and the iris, parhelia and corona melted away.

This cold, dry weather is favorable to electrical fun. In houses that are well heated, especially in those heated by furnaces, it is easy for participants in the fun to give one another shocks, by the electricity generated by simple shuffling, in shoes, over a thick carpet. A youngster given to "cutting up" can get considerable fun out of this, and sparks that are both visible and audible can be sent from the knuckle or finger end to the nose of the person who is being operated on. If that nose happens to be, from any reason, particularly lurid, the effect is greatly heightened. On the whole, a Minnesota winter has its compensations.—*Minnesota Mail.*

A Legal Wag.

Judson T. Mills, of South Carolina, was judge of a district court in Northern Texas, fond of a joke, but was very decided in the discharge of his duty. Thomas Fannin Smith was a practicing lawyer at the Bar, and having shamefully misstated the law in his address to the jury, turned to the court, and asked the judge to charge the jury accordingly. The judge was indignant, and replied:

"Does the counsel take the court to be a fool?"

Smith was not abashed by this reproof, but instantly responded:

"I trust your honor will not insist on an answer to that question, as I might, in answering it truly, be considered guilty of contempt of court."

"Fine the counsel $10, Mr. Clarke," said the judge.

Smith immediately paid the money, and remarked, "It was $10 more than the court could show."

"Fine the counsel $50," said the judge.

The fine was entered by the clerk, and Smith, not being able to respond in that sum, sat down.

The next morning, on the opening of court, Smith rose, and, with much deference of manner, began:

"May it please your honor, the clerk took that little joke of yours yesterday about the $50 as serious, as I perceive from the reading of the minutes. Will your honor be pleased to inform him of his error, and have it erased?"

The coolness of the request, and the implied apology, pleased the judge, and he remitted the fine.

Weight and Height of Americans.

According to a recent work of Mr. B. A. Gould, actuary to the United States commission, in which some very interesting figures relative to soldiers in the last war are given, it appears that the American nation, instead of being degenerated and inferior to the European race in point of physical perfection, is far the reverse. The figures adduced show that "the tallest men were from Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin; the next tallest, New England, New York, New Jersey; and the shortest from Scotland, England, Germany." In weight, the men of Kentucky and Tennessee were the heaviest, averaging 150 pounds; England, Scotland, France, Belgium, all between 138 and 139 pounds. The ratio of weight to stature gave in pounds to the inch: Ohio and Western States, 2.185; New England, 2.121; England and Scotland, 2.118; Germany, 2.168.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

The United States Senate passed a bill granting a site to the Peabody School in Florida.... A man worth $100,000 committed suicide in Jersey City through fear of poverty. .....The Governor of New York signed the bill for more effectual punishment of peculation in office. .....The captain and thirteen of the crew of the abandoned ship Sydney Dacres, from San Francisco for Liverpool, who were missing, have arrived at Valentia. All the ship's company are now safe.....W. H. Green, an old citizen of Hampton, and one of the directors of the Fair Haven Bank, died after five days' illness. His wife was so overcome that she died the next day, and her brother, who had been living with her, died the day following. The first two died of pneumonia, and the last of heart disease.....The city of Albany, N. Y., has distributed a thousand tons of coal to its poor during the winter..... James McMahon leaped from the dome of the capitol at Washington, falling a distance of 150 feet and being dashed to pieces.

Three iron-clads and 2,500 troops have left Spain for Cuba.....A negro was admitted to the second class of boys in the high school at New Orleans. Twenty out of twenty-two in the class left the school immediately. There was no disturbance.....The Aldermen of New York have asked the Legislature to authorize them to take up all the wooden and concrete pavements in the city and repave the streets with stone. ....Five German iron-clads have gone to Spain to look after matters there. Germany is very anxious to have a hand in the Spanish troubles.....Sharkey, the escaped murderer, is in Havana, and can be seen at any time associating with Spanish officers and nabobs..... .The debt of the city of New York has been ascertained to be about $125,000,000, with some unadjusted claims in addition..... Butler, of Massachusetts, has taken in hand the Western Union Telegraph Company and the New York Associated Press.....It was through Gen. Stone, now of the Egyptian army and a friend of Gen. Sherman's, that the Khedive presented the jewels to Gen. Sherman's daughter.

The Jersey City Curling Club challenge any club in New York or New Jersey to play for eight barrels of flour and eight tons of coal, the winning club to have the distribution of the flour and coal among the poor of the place wherein they live.....Ike Hooper colored, was hanged at Augusta, Ga., for the murder of Howard Satterwhite, colored, in December, 1873. The hanging was private in the jail yard, with only a few spectators. The condemned man met his fate with great calmness, and seemed to suffer little pain.....Rear Admiral Charles H. Bell, United States navy, died at his residence in New Brunswick, N. J., aged seventy-seven years..... The United States House committee on foreign affairs voted to return one-half of the Japanese indemnity fund, amounting to $1,200,000, to the Japanese government and to use the other half as a fund for the education of Japanese and American youths as interpreters in the diplomatic service.....Two-thirds of the city of Port-au-Prince has been burned to the ground, and about 600 or 700 families rendered homeless. The fire arose from the explosion of a barrel of kerosene oil.....The new Republican Senator from Minnesota, S. J. R. McMillen, is fifty years of age. He was chief-justice of the supreme court of Minnesota.

Advices from Zanzibar report that a fleet of men-of-war have bombarded and captured Fort Mombazique, off the east coast of Africa. The engagement lasted five hours. Seventeen of the garrison were killed, and fifty wounded. Two slave ships were captured, with three hundred slaves on board .....The Lehigh and Easton railway company of Pennsylvania petition the Massachusetts Legislature to guarantee $5,000,000 of its first mortgage bonds on condition that it will carry all coal destined for Massachusetts at a rate of not over 1¾ cents per ton per mile.....In a New York shanty two men drank a quart of whisky, and then one of them murdered the other in a most brutal manner, by beating his brains out with a chair. .....John Mitchel has issued an address to the electors of Tipperary county, Ireland, presenting himself again as a candidate for Parliament.....Phelps Olwell, a laborer in New York, surrendered himself to the police and confessed to having killed, as he claimed, in self-defense, a stranger supposed to be from London, Canada.....An explosion in the Safety Fuse Works, at Redruth, Cornwall, England, caused the death of five girls..... Four hundred and five Indians were killed and 227 were captured by United States troops in 1873.....The heirs of the American citizens captured in the Virginius and killed are to receive $2,000 for each man killed.....Edward Spangler, who was one of the persons sentenced to the Dry Tortugas for participating in the assassination conspiracy which resulted in the death of President Lincoln in 1865, died at the residence of Dr. Samuel A. Mudd, near Bryantown, in Charles county, Md.

About one thousand laborers have left England for Canada.....The Democrats of the Second Congressional district of Connecticut nominated Judge James Phelps, of Essex, for Congress. In the third district Judge Lafayette S. Foster was nominated by the Democrats.....The witnesses called for the prosecution in the Tilton-Beecher case were Tilton, Mr. and Mrs. Moulton, Mrs. Tilton's brother (Richards), and Kate Cary. After their evidence was given the prosecution rested..... By an accident to a party of "coasters" in Meriden, Conn., Wil ie Michen, aged sixteen years, was killed, and a number of young men and girls were seriously injured. The party, which numbered thirteen persons, were sliding on a "double ripper."..... The execution of Ernest Ortwein, the murderer of the Hamnett family, took place at Pittsburgh, Pa. The crime for which Ortwein suffered death was committed on the night of April 29 last, near Homestead, a village on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston railroad. His victims were John Hamnett, a well-to-do farmer, his wife Agnes, two daughters named Ida and Emma, and a bound boy named Robert Smith, ...A conflict of authority has arisen between the State constables and United States marshals in Rhode Island, over the seizure of liquors.....The United States Judiciary committee reported unfavorably as to the obligation to continue the Pacific Mail subsidy, and the Senate voted to retain the clause in the Appropriation bill which repeals it.....A bill was introduced in the New Jersey Legislature for the appointment of a State commissioner to take measures against the spread of cattle disease..... The United States House defeated the Tax and Tariff bill, and, on motion of Mr. Dawes, passed a substitute taxing whisky to be made hereafter ninety cents a gallon, increasing the tax on tobacco from twenty to twenty-four cents a pound, on cigars from $5 to $6 a thousand, and on cigarettes from fifty to seventy-five per cent. The increase of twenty-five per cent. on the present duty on sugar and molasses, and the restoration of the ten per cent. duty on woolens, steel, and iron, are retained as in the committee's bill.

Spain paid England as an indemnity for the Virginius outrage on British subjects £500 sterling for each white, and £300 sterling for each black man murdered..... The bills admitting Colorado and New Mexico as States passed the United States Senate.....The Conservative and Republican parties of Louisiana have agreed on a compromise which, it is hoped, will settle matters in the State.....The salt manufacturers in Saginaw Valley, Mich., are forming a combination to send annually one hundred thousand barrels of salt into the Syracuse market to undersell the manufacturers there, in retaliation for a similar course pursued by the Syracuse companies.....Governor Hartranft issued a warrant for the execution on Wednesday, the 24th day of March next, of Joseph Brown, convicted in Schuylkill county on the 15th of November, 1873, of the murder of Daniel M. Kraemer and Annetta his wife, and sentenced December 27, 1873, to be hanged.....Wintermute, who shot Gen. McCook in Colorado, has secured the $20,000 bail required by the supreme court, and is discharged from jail.....Jane McClure, aged thirty-five, escaped from the Providence Lunatic Asylum. The next morning her terribly mangled remains were found at the crossing of the New York Central and Hudson river railroad.

A traveling salesman, while in a lonely place near Napoleon, Ohio, was waylaid by two men who demanded his money. He had two wallets—one of his own containing six dollars, and one belonging to his employer with over a thousand in it. He handed over the former and the robbers went off fooled.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Senate.

Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, called up his motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill to grant a site for the Peabody school in St. Augustine, Fla., was passed.

Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, said he was opposed to the bill as it now stood, because it excluded colored children from the school.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to—yeas, 31; nays, 25—Messrs. Boreman, Gilbert, Lewis, Morill, of Vermont, Sargent, Sherman, Sprague and Tipton voting with the Democrats against the reconsideration.

The resolution to admit Mr. Pinchback, of Louisiana, to a seat in the Senate was laid on the table by a vote of 39 to 22—fifteen Republicans voting with the Democrats to effect the object. This action practically kills the resolution, and is looked upon as a great victory by the opponents of the President.

The Senate considered the Indian Appropriation bill. The amendment of the Senate committee on appropriations, increasing the amount to subsist and care for the Apache Indians in Arizona from $300.000 to $375,000, and for those in New Mexico from $100,000 to $125,000, was agreed on.

During the discussion Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said these Indians should be made to work and earn their living like other people. The policy of giving them food and clothing would not result in good.

Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, said the expense of feeding the Indians might be great, but the expense of fighting them was greater.

The amendment authorizing the payment of $150,000 from the money in the treasury belonging to the Seminole Indians, for land on the north fork of the Canadian river, was thrown out on a point of order.

The Senate agreed to the amendment appropriating $30,000 to liquidate such claims on the Round Valley Indian reservation, California, as are valid by virtue of a pre-emption or homestead entry.

The credentials of Messrs. Angus Cameron of Wisconsin, and Joseph E. McDonald, of Indiana, to represent those States for six years from March 4, 1875, were read and placed on file.

The following bills were then read the third time and passed: The Indian Appropriation, the Military Academy, and the Pension Appropriation.

While the Post-office Appropriation bill was under discussion, Mr. Thurman offered an amendment which was agreed to, providing that the *Congressional Record* shall be carried in the mails free of postage, which was still further amended by providing that all public documents already printed by either House of Congress may pass through the mails free, upon the frank of any member of Congress, until December 1, 1875.

An amendment reinstating the franking privilege as it formerly existed, was voted down by 32 yeas to 25 nays.

The following bills were passed: For the republication of the *Patent Office Gazette*, to print the report of Major Howell, and to print 2,500 more copies of the memorial services on the death of Prof. S. B. Morse.

An amendment to the Military Academy bill, providing that hereafter one-half the number of cadets be appointed, was laid on the table. Mr. Morton, in discussing the question, states that our theory of government was not intended to keep a standing army. Our theory was to be prepared for war by having a large number of properly educated officers, and the people could be relied upon to make up the army.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Pacific Appropriation bill, the question being to strike out the clause in the House bill repealing the act which authorized the contract with the Pacific Mail Company.

The Senate refused to strike out the clause by a vote of 23 to 11.

The bill was then passed.

The House bill regulating the Quartermaster's department was passed.

The Army Appropriation bill was passed.

Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, presented a petition signed by 48,883 farmers of the Northwest, asking for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers.

The House bill admitting Colorado as a State in the Union was discussed at length, and eventually adopted by a vote of 43 to 13, after the following amendments had been added: One paying to the State five per cent. of the amount received from agricultural public lands sold by the United States government subsequent to its admission as a State, instead of prior and subsequent, as the section originally stood; that the section should not apply to any lands disposed of under the homestead act, or to any lands set apart for public uses; that it shall not affect mining lands; that the fifty sections of land to be reserved for public buildings should be selected with the President's approval.

The bill to admit New Mexico as a State was taken up, and after adding the same amendments as the Colorado bill received, was passed by a vote of 31 to 11.

House.

The House in Committee of the Whole considered the Tariff bill.

Mr. Burchard, of Illinois, said he had no objection to see the tax on tea and coffee reimposed, as it was equally distributed, and every dollar collected went into the treasury. He also did not object to the increased tax on whisky and tobacco, and estimated that it would yield $30,000,000. He did, however, object to the restoration of the ten per cent. on certain manufactured goods, and argued that it would disturb all the interests of the country while it would only produce $6,000,000.

Mr. Banning, of Ohio, opposed the bill, and particularly the proposed increased tax on whisky, which he thought would have the effect of increasing smuggling and illicit distilling, and so reduce the revenue. He stated that the revenue was greater when the tax was 70 cents a gallon than when it was $2.50.

Mr. Chittenden, of New York, considered the bill erroneous, and characterized the fifth section as a bold and glaring fraud, like the "lead statue" business.

Mr. Cox, of New York, in his speech in opposition to the bill, stated that the people of the country had paid $7,000,000,000 in taxes in the past two years, which amounted to about five per cent. per annum on our whole taxable valuation. He quoted Gov. Tilden, of New York, as his authority for saying that every twenty years there is assessed for taxes a sum equal to the entire assessed wealth of the country.

In 1864 spirits were taxed twenty cents per gallon, and the receipts were $28,431,000; and when a year later the tax was increased to $1.50 the receipts fell off to $10,000,000. In 1866 the tax was raised to $2.00, and the receipts ran up to $29,000,000, and in 1867, under the same tax, dropped to $8,000,000, and in 1868 went down to $13,419,000. Then the folly of a high taxation was seen and the tax reduced to fifty cents, and that year the receipts were doubled, amounting to $33,285,000. In 1870 the same tax gave $38,000,000, but a rise to seventy cents in 1871 gave but $30,000,000.

Mr. Niblack, of Indiana, had thought for years that the tariff should be revised; but opposed this bill now, as he could not see the need of increased taxation at this time.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, thought that additional revenue was required, but argued against the increased tax on whisky and tobacco, and denounced the whole bill as a failure.

Mr. Ward, of Illinois, thought the increase of tax on whisky would be an injury to legitimate distillers, inasmuch as it would encourage illicit distilling.

Mr. Garfield wanted to tax whisky eighty-five cents per gallon.

The House took up the bill for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river.

The bill authorizes James B. Eads, of St. Louis, and his associates to construct such jetties and other auxilliary works as to create and maintain a wide and deep channel between the south west pass of the Mississippi river and the Gulf of Mexico. They are to receive $8,000,000 for constructing such works and obtaining a depth of thirty feet in the channel, and $150,000 a year during twenty years while such depth is maintained.

After considerable discussion as to whether the work ought to be done by army engineers or private individuals, an amendment by Mr. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, was adopted, striking out that portion of the bill which directs the Secretary of War to construct the work in case of the default of Capt. Eads.

The bill was then passed without a division.

While the Tariff bill was under consideration, Mr. Roberts, of New York, from the committee on ways and means, moved to amend section three, which relates to stamps on canals, by making the repeal take effect on the 1st of May. Also requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the stamps on hand unused. Both amendments were agreed to.

Mr. Ward, of Illinois, moved to strike out the third section, and sent up to be read a communication from manufacturers of matches, in favor of maintaining the stamp-tax on matches, as being a protection against foreign manufacturers. He said that no one felt the burden of the tax; that it yielded $1,300,000 in three months, and that it was wrong to strike it out.

The motion was agreed to, and tax remains.

The House after considerable discussion passed a bill which provides that every person who in the line of duty in military or naval service of the United States shall have lost a limb or sustained bodily injuries depriving him of the use of any of his limbs shall receive once every five years an artificial limb or an appliance for support and strengthen his disabled limb, under such regulations as the surgeon-general of the army may prescribe; that such artificial limb or appliance shall be furnished through the medical department of the army; and that the period of five years shall be held to commence with the filing of the first application after the 7th day of June in the year 1870, and that every person entitled under the laws of the United States to a pension on account of a leg or arm which is wholly disabled and cannot be rendered serviceable by any mechanical appliance shall be entitled to receive the same pension as if said leg or arm had been amputated at or above the knee or elbow. It also provides that all laws prohibiting the payment of pensions to the soldiers of the revolutionary war and the war of 1812, and to their widows, on account of their disloyalty, be and the same are hereby repealed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation bill, which calls for $27,750,000.

On motion of Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, an amendment was inserted forbidding payment for any patent for the preservation of cloth from moths or mildew.

The bill was then passed.

On motion of Mr. Myers, of Pennsylvania, a bill was passed which makes it the duty of United States Consuls at Chinese and Japanese ports to ascertain whether immigrants have entered into agreements for service in this country for lewd or improper purposes; and in such cases to refuse the requisite permit or certificate.

The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was passed, it calls for $6,000,000.

The Senate bill providing for a commission to obtain statistics on the alcoholic trade, with amendments extending the term to two years, providing that all the commissioners shall not be advocates of prohibitory legislaion or tota, abstinence, and that no salary or expenses shall be allowed, was rejected. During the discussion it transpired that the temperance people were anxious to have something done by authority, and were willing to pay all the expenses themselves.

On motion of Mr. Albright, of Pennsylvania, a bill was passed reorganizing the Quartermaster's department.

This department is to consist of one Quartermaster-General, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a brigadier-general; four assistant quartermasters-generals, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry; eight deputy quartermasters-generals, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of lieutenant-colonel of cavalry; fourteen quartermasters, with rank, pay, and emoluments of major of cavalry, and thirteen assistant quartermasters, with rank, pay, and emoluments of captain of cavalry. It also abolishes the grade of military storekeeper so as to make the present incumbents cease to occupy that position.

The Tariff bill was again under consideration in the House Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Fort, of Illinois, moved to strike out the sixth section, which provides that the increase of duties shall not apply to goods on shipboard bound to the United States on February 10, 1875, nor to goods on deposit in warehouses or public stores at the date of the passage of the act. Rejected.

Mr. Dawes moved an additional section providing that nothing in the act of February 8, last (the Little Tariff act), shall be construed as imposing any duty on bolting cloths heretofore admitted free of duty, nor to require the use of a stamp on the payment of money in the savings bank pass books. Adopted.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, offered an amendment to the effect that when silk goods contain twenty per cent. of some other material, the duty shall be reduced ten per cent. Rejected.

Mr. Hathorn, of New York, offered an amendment to tax imported mineral water. Adopted.

Mr. Loughridge, of Iowa, offered an additional section imposing an income tax of three per cent. on all incomes between $3,000 and $10,000, and five per cent. on all incomes exceeding $10,000.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment providing that tax on dividends, etc., shall be paid by corporations. Adopted.

Mr. Hubbard's amendment, as thus amended, was adopted—114 to 86.

A proposed new section, taxing tea ten cents and coffee two cents per pound, was voted down.

Mr. Young, of Georgia, moved to amend the income tax section by requiring all collectors in States and Territories to be citizens of such States or Territories. Adopted.

A section was adopted which imposes a tax of one-tenth of one per cent. on all sales of stocks, bonds, gold and silver coin and bullion, and other securities.

A motion to abolish the stamp tax on checks was rejected.

Amid much excitement Mr. Dawes moved to strike out the enacting clause, which was carried by a vote of 110 to 34.

The committee then rose and reported the action to the House.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to recommit the bill to the Ways and Means committee, with instructions to report it back with sections imposing the income tax and taxing whisky eighty cents per gallon.

The House then proceeded to vote by yeas and nays on striking out the enacting clause, and it was not agreed to—yeas, 106; nays, 150.

The House thereupon went into committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Harris, of Virginia, a section was added allowing manufacturers to use licorice and other ingredients free of duty.

Motions to make the duty on ale two dollars instead of one per barrel, making the special tax on retail liquor dealers fifty instead of twenty-five dollars, and striking out the duty on sugar were rejected.

Mr. Dawes thereupon addressed the House on the necessity of providing for the deficit in the treasury, and spoke of the impossibility of framing any revenue bill that would satisfy all sections and all interests. He referred to the income tax as a tax which was the most just and proper in theory, but as one which had proved objectionable in all countries where it was tried, because it was promotive of perjury and demoralization. He therefore offered as a substitute of the bill one taxing whisky, to be made hereafter ninety cents per gallon, tobacco and sugar as in the amended bill, and restoring the ten per cent. on the manufactured goods.

The substitute was agreed to by a vote of 131 to 111, and the bill passed by 133 yeas to 113 nays.

The bill